THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,734—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie"..., "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18 h ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Ormah	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR ...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15 h ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ...	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE....	G. Nicolich ...	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.....	E. Deperis ..	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....	E. Perini ..	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA....	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 5th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,272 tons, on or about 1st October, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY AND Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored.

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MODERN GLASS LEMON SQUEEZER,

MADE entirely of Glass it has simply to be placed on a Tumbler and half a Lime or Lemon pressed on it, the Glass ribs of the Squeezer enter into the Pulp, and the Juice passes through the openings into the Tumbler clear and bright.

Price As. 12 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture :—

1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our Extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine fully-matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

When once Tried, it is always asked for again.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.

Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS,
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	... 0 12	Plain Ærated Water	... 0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	... 0 12	Medicinal Soda Water ...	... 1 0
Lemonade	... 1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia ..	1 0
Tonic Water	.. 1 0	Seltzer Water	... 1 0
Ginger Ale	... 1 0	Lithia Water	... 1 0
Gingerade	... 1 0	Raspberryade	... 1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE BLACK, RS. 8-6. "NEW BROWNS." FELT HATS.

"CUBA & NUTRIA" *WEIGHT—4 OZ. ONLY.* RS. 9-4.

SUITS ALL. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS, OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER contains in a small bulk [the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, forms an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES BROWNS BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR. PRINTING, MEDIUM PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES COLOURS COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:

1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Sept., 1889.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT Rs. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Flor de Coromandels, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet; Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Old Judge, Old Rip, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES

From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, and Shew's Pocket); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's, Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad Municipality hereby INVITES TENDERS for the whole or any portion, not less than Rupees 500, of a Loan of Rs. 3,00,00 (three lakhs), to be raised in the open market by the Ahmedabad Municipality, on the security of the Municipal Revenues.

The Loan is sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 3 55, dated 19th September 1889, to complete the new Water Works of Ahmedabad.

Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on the 1st of March and the 1st of September every year, and the principal of the Debenture of Rs. 500 will be repaid in 30 years at an interval of 5 years as shown below:—

Year.			Amount to be paid
In the 5th year, viz.	A.D.	1894	Rs. 42
10th year	,, ,,	1899	,, 54
15th year	,, ,,	1904	,, 69
20th year	,, ,,	1909	,, 88
25th year	,, ,,	1914	,, 113
30th year	,, ,,	1919	,, 134

Total Rs. 500

Every Debenture will be printed on suitable paper and will be of Rs. 500. Of this Rs. 100 with premium, if any, will have to be paid within 3 days after the allotment, and the remainder will be called for when required after one month's notice, but no call for payment will be made during the months of March, April, and May.

Applications should be made in the prescribed form (which can be got at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad). Every application should be accompanied with a receipt of deposit paid in the Municipal Treasury or Bank of Bombay or its Branch at Ahmedabad at the rate of 2 per cent. for the amount of tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The latest date up to which tenders will be received at the Municipal office will be the 27th October 1889.

The tenders will be opened on Monday, the 28th October 1889, and the result will be declared as soon as possible.

For further particulars about this Loan, vide *Government Gazette* of the 18th July 1889, page 607.

Ahmedabad, Municipal Office, 26th September 1889.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL, President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY SECTION.

LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Agra Fort, Abu Road, Ajmere, Mhow, and Sirsa, on SATURDAY, the 12th October 1889, at 8 a.m., if not before claimed, and charges due thereon paid, a lot of Clothing, Sticks, Umbrellas, Lotahs, Rings, &c., found on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway during the first half of 1888.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING BOOKED ARTICLES:—

AT AGRA FORT.

Case sent 16th April 1887, by Buldeo Sahay, Marine Lines, to Sheonath Buldeo, Delhi.

Bundle Razai, 17th November 1887, by Abdul Rahim, Ferozepore, to self, Jeypore.

Parcel, 22nd November 1887, by Foolchund Mohan Lall, Howrah, to Dhan Singh Amar Singh, Soron.

Parcel, 9th December 1887, by Nand Lall, Bankipore, to Motichand Nundkishore, Jeypore.

6 boys, 28th December 1887, by Station Master, Ajmere, to J Wilcocks, Jeypore.

Bag, 23rd February 1888, by Hosiar Mul Bhewani, to self, Delhi.

Bag mehdi leaves, 23rd February 1888, by Nasirally, Rewari, to Fazal Hossein, Delhi.

Cask paint, 27th March 1888, by Rampal Daso, Chauni Road, to Asa Ram Ramjas, Delhi.

Parcel, 1st March 1888, by Sherkhan, Ajmere, to Vazir Khan, Delhi

Two bags empty bottles, 16th March 1888, by Oodeypal, Agra Fort, to Seelich Sadi, Jeypore.

Stone Mill, 16th March 1888, by Ilahi Bux, Hattras City, to self, Soron.

Box, Show Cards, 24th March 1888, by Messrs. James Crowder, Madras, to self, Delhi.

Bag Rice, 24th May 1888, by Prem Sukh, Hattras City, to self, Ferozabad.

Body of Tonga, 4th April 1883, by Cowasjee Jewanjee, Neemuch, to Col. T. C. Nicholas, Agra Fort.

AT ABU ROAD.

Bag Dye Roots, 6th December 1887, by Ghasi Ram Rangara, Fatehabad, to Shovaram Rangara, Ahmedabad.

AT AJMERE.

Iron chain and 2 iron vices, 12th October 1887, by Farzandally, Carnac Bridge, to Chandan Mull, Chitor.

Parcel, 21st May 1888, by Karan Dass, Wadhwan City, to Hurdeo Kishengurh.

AT MHOW.

Parcel Tea, 6th January 1888, by Station Master, Gwalior, to Manager, C. I. Trading Company, Ujjain.

Pair Mill Stones, 29th January 1888, Chooloo Miyan Karim, Kharagodha, to Sayad Hafiz, Jaora.

Parcel, 8th February 1888, by Nazir, Delhi, to Ahmed, Indore.

Parcel, 15th November 1887, by P Wheeler, Meerut City, to Mir Ismail Haq, Ujjain.

Bundle, 23rd May 1888, by Mahipat Rao, Poona, to Mchajee Manbhoy, Indore.

Parcel, 29th December 1887, by Dinkar Motichand, to Sada Shiv, Indore.

AT SIRSA.

Wooden Box, empty, 9th July 1887, by Mirza Ahmed, Secunderabad, to A. B. Hussain, Ferozepore.

Book, 29th October 1887, by Station Master, Fatehabad, to Fateh Hossain, Hansi.

2 Coopas Leather, empty, 3rd November 1887, by Ghunshamdass, Rampur Beauliah, to Brij Raj Ramchander, Bhewani.

3 bundles Hemp string, 21st February 1887, by Foolchand, Howrah, to Buldeodas Bhewani.

J. CONDER, Traffic Superintendent, R. M. Railway.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmere, Sept. 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Messrs. SIEMENS BROTHERS and Company, Limited, and are prepared to receive enquiries for installations on their system.

JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th September 1889.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 1st October, the Retail Price of Ice at the undermentioned Factories, will be HALF AN ANNA A POUND.

C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Secretaries and Agents, Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Ld.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents, Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

J. T. BOYD, Proprietor, Boyd's Ice Factory.

M. C. MOTISHA & Co., Secretaries and Agents, The Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (30) THIRTY per Share (Free of Income Tax) will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1889, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 25th instant on the production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Elphinstone Circle.

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, September 26, 1889.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 27th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 30th September 1889.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889.

2nd—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Thackersey Naranji, whose seat is rendered vacant under Clause 96 of the Articles of Association.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, THAKERSEY NARANJI & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CURSONDAS SHAMJEE *alias* SAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GOMTIBAI, widow of the said deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI, The 24th day of September 1889.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

IN continuation of preliminary Notice already published, and subject to the requisite authority from the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that on behalf of the Municipal Corporation he is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, 1889, for a LOAN of 25 LAKHS, on the security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for sums of Rs. 500 each or multiples of Rs 500 (form of which as well as of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, by persons intending bona-fide to tender) will be issued bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years from 1st January 1891. Interest will be paid half-yearly either in Bombay, or, if holders of debentures so desire, in London, at the current rates of exchange from time to time prevailing; and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal that the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Subscriptions will be received and scrip receipts for payments as provided by clause 7 will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible.

5. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 25 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

6. Each Tender must be addressed in the form prescribed and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Tansa Water Works Loan." The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper of any sum tendered for; he, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

7. Tenderers will have the option (which must be clearly notified in their respective Tenders) of paying the whole amount of Tender on either of the following dates, namely. 15th November 1889, 15th December 1889, or 15th January 1890; or of paying one-third part thereof on each of the said dates, subject, however, in the latter case, to the proviso that, whenever one-third of the amount accepted gives a figure other than Rs 500, or a multiple of Rs 500, each of the first two instalmenes must be increased to Rs 5.0 or to the next multiple of Rs 500 over one-third of the amount accepted.

8. Interest from the date of payment, or in the case of instalments from the respective dates of payment, to 31st March 1890, will be paid on the 1st April 1890. From 1st April 1890 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st October and 1st April in each year.

9. Tenderers must pay into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. The Chief Accountant's receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted either wholly or in part, the deposit will be given credit for when the final balance of the accepted amount is paid, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the Tender, either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

12. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th September 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

FRESH Smoked Sugar-cured HAMS. FOR SALE.—Have just arrived by s. s. CLAN MUNRO. 12 Annas a pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

BOARD and LODGING—Front Rooms TO LET, apartments airy. Terms moderate. G. M. J. COLAHAN, Frere Road.

FOR SALE—24 DRUMS, 1¾ bore 10 on face and 24 in. diameter. Apply to the MANAGER, Dhun Mills, Ld, Elphinstone Road, Parell.

AUCTION SALE at Crawford's Rooms to-day at 2-30 p.m., Handsome Grey Hungarian Horses 5 to 6 years old, broken in single and double harness and saddle.

WHAT can you expect cheaper than a Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16 only, and a Tea Set for 12 persons, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14 only. Cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Upper Floor of BUNGALOW in Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, open on three sides, and overlooking Victoria Gardens. Nine rooms, spacious loft, and 40 feet open balcony. Rent Rs. 55 inclusive. Apply on premises.

DAILY GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., Superior Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb., Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA & Co., No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORANGE PEKOE, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Garden Mixture and Family Mixture, Pure and Unadulterated "Sirocco," Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant, and mellow, direct from the Garden. Rs. 1-4, Re. 1, As. 14, As. 10 respectively.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of Single and Double London-made HARNESS just arrived. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 35, Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Leeture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or esent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charges except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH, Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum. By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Fund are earnestly invited from the present and past students-teachers and friends of the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION. Subscriptions may be sent to the Undersigned.

Chikalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay. } N. G. WELINKER, Hon. Secretary.
5, Chandanwadi, Ropa, Bombay. } M. K. SANJANA, Hon. Treasurer.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty (50) per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1889 will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 9th September 1889 on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની, *i.e.*, LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, AND Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1889.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED. CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed

AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 30th day of September 1889, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21th September to 7th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, *Per Pro* GADDUM BYTHELL & Co., HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1889.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 30th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21th September to 7th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1889.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 93, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statements of audited accounts and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1889.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring by rotation, or to abolish his place.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

By order, ખતાઉ જીવનદાસ પી કંપની, *i. e.* KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Mya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balioo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his tenants or mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attornies for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD, Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6	per cent. per annum for	12	months certain.		
4	,, ,,	,,	3	,,	,,
3	,, ,,	,,	6	,,	,,
			3	,,	,,

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	957½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R ..	390
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	..	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	620
Bombay United S. & W. Co..	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	700
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
CityofBombay Mf'r. Ld	7 0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Cocria S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	440
David Mills Co., Ld..	1,00	5 0	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	535
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1 00	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,2 9	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	..	662½
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37.	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3.	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	600	50	Rs. 2.	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	990
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	1	..	10
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	..
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld...	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 45	140
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	875xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5.	140
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs.100	1,900x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	65	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1125xd
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1 0	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1, .	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	..	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	375
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. .	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	767½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	..	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,30
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
Engilish Press & Mfg.	400	250			250
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	462½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	545
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
KhamgaumManfg.Co	100		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	"	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	} 10	202
	{ 1 750	150	150	} p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld..	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	99
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,350
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mcdy & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35
					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolus	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 286
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-8
Pekin do.	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-3-4
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	252
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do...	74¼
Do.	6 Do. do...	175½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-4
Do.	60 days do...	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅜
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·757
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215
Fall of Rain.....	0·07
Total fall during month	2·21
,, year	63·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Sept.	0·15

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, 3 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, 4 p.m.
Justices' Election of a Councillor, 5 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Colaba (s), from Rangoon; and Bormida (s), Hongkong. On the 28th:—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Asama (s), Batoum. Yesterday:—Culna (s), from Calcutta; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; and Kaveri (s), Mandvi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Henzada (s), for Kurrachee and London; and Arabia (s), Kurrachee, &c. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

LOST.—Jadowjee Panja, residing at Bengalpoora, reports having on Friday lost a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 24, somewhere about the Fort.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 5 o'clock:—Stripes: Mr. Barton (capt.), Captain Tufnell, and Messrs. Haig and Crawley; vs. White: Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), and Messrs. Carew, Graham, and Summer.

POSTPONEMENT.—The public meeting of the leading members of all sections of the Mahomedan community, which the Anjuman-i-Arabi Safa proposed to convene on Sunday last, is deferred till Sunday next, the 6th October.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Succaram Maipat, residing at Stone Bunder, was removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital on Friday evening, suffering from the effects of opium, which he is said to have voluntarily administered to himself.

A MISSING GIRL.—Iva Gonsalves, residing at Guywady, reports that her adopted daughter, Bessy, a girl of 14 years, has been missing from home since the morning of Thursday last. She was dressed in a plum-coloured frock and had silver earrings on.

NATIVE BENEFICENCES.—We have been requested to announce that Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy has presented two Port Trust Bonds, each for rupees one hundred, to the Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Girls' School, in order that the interest accruing therefrom may be awarded as a prize in the school to preserve the memory of Mr. Tribhowandas's late wife, Dahibai.

A PORK BUTCHER IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court David Fernandes, a pork butcher, was charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon before Mr. P. Ryan with bringing from Bandora to Bombay for sale pork which had been slaughtered at a slaughter-house not maintained or licensed under the Municipal Act. Accused on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

Dance Antique.Old Gold .....Boggetti.
Valse .....Gouttes De Rosee ...Waldteufel.
Selection .....La Fille Du Tambour Major.....Offenbach.
Valse .....Geunesse Doree .....Waldteufel.
Selection .....Patience .....Sullivan.
Galop.....Poltergeister.....Faust.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of a labourer named Succaram Mapa. On Friday last he quarrelled. On Saturday afternoon he was found lying unconscious in front of a chawl, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed by the police to the hospital, where he died about noon on Saturday. The verdict was that the death of Succaram Mapa was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Chummar Baug, Parel, respecting the death of a young Hindoo woman, name unknown, who was found drowned in a tank at Chummar Baug at 10 o'clock that morning. Deceased was apparently about 20 or 22 years of age and of the Ghatee caste. The body, which was much decomposed, was dressed in a saree and cholee, with glass and metal bangles on the wrists. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Many persons came and looked at the body, but it remained unidentified. An open verdict was recorded.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS AT PARIS EXHIBITION.—In a Paris journal we find the following:—The exceptionally fine and variegated stock of East Indian curiosities and goods of every kind displayed by Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramji, of Bombay, at the Indian Palace in the Exhibition grounds (Rue du Caire), are decidedly worth a visit of amateurs and connoisseurs. These gentlemen have obtained quite a European reputation through their excellent exhibits of late years at Antwerp, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Brussels. Mr. Ardeshir was quite recently decorated by the Shah of Persia, who also conferred upon him the title of Purveyor to His Majesty.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A naikin named Motee, residing at Girgaum Road, reports the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 625, from a box in her room on Friday last.—Hurry Nuggur, a carpenter residing at Moojawar Paccady, also reports the theft from his house of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 210-12, during his absence from home on Friday last, the 26th instant.—Another report has been sent in to the police by Khoodabux Mirza, residing at Cammateepoora 6th Street, who states that 21 pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 35, were carried away from his room during his absence on the 22nd instant.

PRESENTATION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The senior students of the Bombay High School presented on Friday last an address to Mr. Hormasji Bapuji Laskari, B. A., a teacher, who goes to England on the 5th of October to qualify himself as a barrister. The head-master, Mr. Framji B. Master, opened the proceedings of the meeting by eulogising the many good qualities of Mr. Laskari, who had won the love and the good-will of the students. Mr. Framji at the same time congratulated the students on their appreciation of the work of an efficient teacher. After the address was read by a senior student, Mr. Laskari addressed the students in an eloquent speech, in which he wished the school and the students every success. Then the head-master and Mr. Laskari were decorated with garlands and bouquets, and the address was presented to Mr. Laskari in a good-looking sandal wood box. After three cheers for Mr. Framji and Mr. Laskari, the students dispersed.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOMS PEON.—The case in which two Hindoo clerks named Viswanath Cassinath and Ramchander Bagwant are charged with assaulting a customs peon at the Victoria Terminus on the 28th of August last, because the peon wanted to examine a bag carried by the first accused, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper on Saturday. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Shamrao and Mr. Balkrishna appeared for the two accused. After evidence had been taken his Worship fined accused No. 1 Rs. 5 and discharged the other man with a warning. In doing so his Worship remarked that a stupid habit of joking with the Customs peon seemed to exist among the passengers who were daily passengers by the Tanna trains. It was evident that some of them used to tell the peon to search certain people's bags to cause them annoyance, and it was through this stupid joking that the two accused were then before him. He said that he wished one of these jokers were brought before him, when he would make an example of him.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A HINDOO GIRL.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of the girl Ladoo, aged about 14 years, who on the evening of Friday, the 20th inst., leaped into a hot water tank at the Maneckji Petit Mill. Suddoo Bappoo, the uncle of the deceased, who was examined, stated that about three months ago he proposed taking the deceased to his native country after the Dhussera and get her married. He did nothing more after that. Cassee, the daughter of the witness, named Bhajee, with whom the deceased and herself lived together, was next examined. She stated about three months ago the last witness told her that he would take deceased to his country after the Dhussera and get her married. She said nothing to the deceased about it until two days before her death, and when she mentioned it to deceased, she said she would not go. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, stated that there were no external marks of violence on the body. All the internal organs of the body were healthy, and from the post-mortem appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict: "that the death of Ladoo was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank."

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN ANTWERP.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has been furnished with the following account of the recent great fire in Antwerp:—

A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred this afternoon (Sept. 6th) at a cartridge and gunpowder factory near the docks. The whole city was shaken; windows were smashed in almost every quarter; fiery fragments of exploded material appeared to be setting down in all directions, even into the inner circles of the Bourse, which was crowded at the time, and which was immediately deserted. An indescribable panic seized upon the inhabitants, who nevertheless rushed precipitately towards the docks with the view of ascertaining the cause of the calamity. On their way they noticed that many of the roofs had been damaged and that countless window panes had been shattered, the streets in other respects presenting features of a wreck, as though visited by an eartkquake.

The wildest rumours were current, but the most exaggerated statements scarcely depicted the real loss of life and damage to property experienced, and the suffering is widespread.

From the thickly populated villages round about Antwerp, which are in constant railway communication with this city, and in which many of the labouring population live, some thousands of persons, relatives mostly, of the men and women earning their daily bread at the docks, hastened panic-stricken to the scene of the explosion, and some very heart-rending scenes were witnessed.

The accident occurred at a cartridge and gunpowder factory, which employed one hundred and twenty-six persons, every one of whom was killed on the spot. Such an accident was unprecedented. The utmost precautions had been taken from one end of the establishment to the other, and how the stringent regulations could have been contravened in presence of those whose lives depended on the strict observance of the rules laid down is a mystery reserved for an inquiry which will probably extend over a period of many weeks. Even then no more light may be shed upon the causes of the catastrophe than that which is likely to be based upon hearsay evidence or circumstantial particulars.

As is well known, the ground in the neighbourhood of the petroleum docks has, for years past, been deeply saturated with the oil, a fact that has been brought to the notice of the authorities by Pennsylvanians. The magnates in power, however, have trusted more to their fallible regulations than to the ordinary dictates of common-sense, and have simply pooh-poohed foreign intervention. The present catastrophe, it may be hoped, has suddenly brought them to their senses, inasmuch as the inflamed material had no sooner fallen upon the saturated soil than the flames spread—or sped—along the ground with alarming rapidity, and within a few moments of the explosion had reached two petroleum warehouses, notwithstanding the vast open space which separated them from the original scene of the catastrophe.

RELIEF PARTIES.

Immediately after the explosion all the authorities of the city were astir. Not only were the gendarmerie, police and garrison afoot, but the Civic Guard hastened to what its members still hoped might be a work of rescue. Priests and Sisters of Mercy from the remotest districts, apprised by the report of the explosion—some hastening across the river, and many of them from two or three miles beyond the fortifications—arrived at the scene of the calamity in an incredibly short space of time, but their attentions were chiefly confined to offering spiritual consolation to the afflicted, to whom they would fain have offered some hope for the safety of their relatives. Some most heart-rending scenes were witnessed on either side of the crowded and barricaded thoroughfares, as corpse after corpse was removed to the Morgue.

In the meantime the fire continued to spread, the efforts of the authorities seemed powerless to limit the scene of the appalling disaster to anything like its original area, and it was painful to witness even the kindly manner in which inquiring relatives or friends were kept beyond the prescribed bounds of the causeway reserved to the men on duty.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEATHS.

A later account says:—It is impossible to describe the agony with which the public, an hour later, received the intelligence that the original reports of the explosion had been greatly under estimated. The number of deaths was officially stated to be 150, and of injured 80. The majority of the victims were working people of both sexes.

The immediate scene of the catastrophe was a factory in which some 50,000,000 disused cartridges were being manipulated. It is impossible, as yet, to determine the cause of the explosion, and competent authorities are very much divided in opinion on the subject. They will be examined in due course by a special Commission of Inquiry.

The space actually on fire covers a superficial area of two acres, and the flames, reminding one vividly of the naphtha springs at Baku, are burning to a height of at least 200 yards. The whole city and the river and polders for miles in every direction, are lighted up by the lurid flames.

It is estimated that 60,000 barrels of petroleum are on fire. The whole city is covered by a dense column of stifling smoke. The firemen are utterly unable to cope with the spread of the flames, which are, however, confined to the petroleum docks. Several days, however, must elapse before this terrible fire has worn itself down to the soil.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The explosion took place in the depot where cartridges and powder are stored for exportation. One hundred and twenty-six men and women were working in the factory at the time, and these have all been killed, while a number of other persons who were near the building have been injured. The explosion set fire on two large Russian petroleum warehouses, and it is feared that two other warehouses in the vicinity will also take fire. Assistance was promptly at hand. The municipal authorities, the whole police and gendarmerie force of the town, as well as the troops from the garrison, are now on the spot, and the priests and Sisters of Charity are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the injured. The dead are being extricated in large numbers, and removed to the mortuary. The fire is extending rapidly.

LATER.

It has now been ascertained that the explosion occurred in the workshop, where old cartridges were taken to pieces, and where about fifty million of these were stored at the time, half of them being partially broken up. The number of dead is now placed at 150, while some 80 persons have been more or less seriously injured. Most of the unfortunate victims are workmen. The fire is still raging furiously, and now covers an area of about two acres. The flames which shoot up into the sky to an immense height, have attacked the other great warehouses, containing almost exclusively petroleum, and it is estimated that about sixty thousand barrels are now on fire. Every now and again, amidst the roar of the flames, a succession of reports is heard, resembling a fusillade, which it is supposed is caused by the ignition of packets of cartridges, which were thrown to a great distance by the explosion. All the houses in the neighbourhood of the factory have had their windows broken, and the roof of the Bourse has received some damage, but it has not fallen in.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th September, as compared with the statement of the 17th Sept.:—

LIABILITIES.	September 17. Rs.	A.	P.	September 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,70,85,692	10	11	2,43,05,107	12	1
Other Deposits, &c.	3,21,01,641	7	8	3,31,33,759	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,74,510	6	5	3,77,697	11	0
Sundries	11,25,323	12	6	11,61,745	11	2
Rs.	8,67,99,168	5	6	8,50,84,220	4	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	32,19,368	0	0	35,55,072	6	0
Other authorized Invtmts	83,22,611	15	0	79,56,619	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,12,36,677	5	7	1,18,50,145	2	11
Credits on do.	88,38,472	11	4	87,61,610	4	6
Bills discounted &c.	2,46,47,732	15	1	2,43,41,374	12	4
Balances with other Banks	11,79,472	2	6	15,34,033	9	5
Bullion	14,082	11	2	13,175	14	11
Dead Stock	12,40,923	9	3	12,40,215	13	10
Stamps	9,513	1	0	9,656	1	0
Sundries.....	1,93,740	9	10	2,04,463	4	2
Cash at Head Office....	5,39,34,631	0	3	1,05,71,188	14	11
Do. at Branches.....	2,7 ,57,537	4	9	1,53,42,612	4	9
Rs.	8,67,90,168	5	6	8,50,84,220	4	9

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers are removed to the 1st Battalions of their regiments:—Second-Lieutenants Blair, East Lancashire; Pain, Royal West Surrey; Dick, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Davison, Leinster; and Grey, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT HORNBY'S transfer from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is cancelled.

CAPTAIN STUART AND ALLEN, 2nd Punjab Infantry, are promoted to Second-in-command and Wing Commander, respectively, in their regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,470 tons, Captain M G Blott, arrived in harbour on last Friday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain W R Wright, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Italian s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E DeNegri, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hongkong with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,685 tons, Captain R M Phillips, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. Dunn and Mr. Scarsbrick, passengers on board.

THE British s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Batoum with a cargo of 1,30,537 cases of kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Macclean, cabin passengers, and 67 deck passengers on board.

THE Persian Gulf Mail Steamer Assyria sailed yesterday after the arrival of the English Mails with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr Pestonjee Jehangir, Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, Sergeant Graveston, wife and infant, and 66 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE I M S Clive left Aden on the 26th inst., bringing with her the head-quarters and companies of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of 4 European officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 12 native officers, 489 rank and file, and families.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE I M S Dalhousie left Aden on the 23rd inst., bringing with her 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 260 rank and file, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and a few other details.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, Sept 13.
	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	Hongkong, Sept 6.
28	Peshwa (s).....	Wright	Calcutta, Sept 17.
	Kirby Hall (s).....	Phillips	Liverpool, Aug 30.
	Asama (s)	Smith	Batoum, Sept 9.
29	Culna (s).....	Phillips	Calcutta, Aug 31.
	Clan Forbes (s) ..	Taitt	Liverpool, Aug 31.
	Kaveri (s)	Kezzar	Mandvi, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Henzada (s)	Avern	Kurrachee and London.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, &c.
29	Assyria (s).....	Robertson ..	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Peshwa, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Bormida, for China, &c.
,, Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s,—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 103 bales wool, Keka Khooshal.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s,—8 bales skins, P H A Cader; 24 cwts dye, F Koopchund; 10 bales hides, F M Dama; 4 bales hides, F Esmail; 1,500 cwts castor

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

VERY HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 handsome grey geldinz, 15 hands, 5 years old, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

1 handsome grey mare, 15-1½, 5 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

1 handsome grey gelding, 15-2, 6 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, any day before the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room—

10 bales grey shirtings
5 „ „ dhoties
5 cases prints
2 „ Turkish shirtings
3 „ printed handkerchiefs.
2 „ colored felt cloth.
2 „ Flatau and Co's men's and children's boots and shoes.

An invoice of nickle silver-plated mounted single harness and lady and gentleman's saddles.

On account of the concerned—

A S 3—518—1 case patent buttons.
793—1 „ nut buttons with pins and shanks.
3014—1 „ cloth butt ns.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Esmuljee—

50 ruolets coal tar.

On account of the concerned—

50 cases assorted soap.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light new victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome light new canoe-shaped landau.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong Calcutta-built high-wheeled dog cart, a serviceable trap.
1 wood set of silverplated mounted harness complete, by a European maker.
1 brown Waler horse, about 15-2, aged, very fast in gharee, and regularly ridden.
1 new office-hing an.
1 English-built single seated brougham with a handsome black male horse about 6 years, and harness.

By order of Mahomedally Eoramjee and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Esmalljee—

1 bay Arab horse 14-1, 6 years old.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF MATERIALS, TOOLS AND STOCK OF A COACH-BUILDING FACTORY ON THE CHURNEY ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Churney Road, close to Messrs. Stephens' stables, the materials, tools and stock of Mr. J. D'SOUZA, coach-builder, consisting of glass frames of hod, blacksmiths' bellows, second-hand doors and windows, dog-cart springs, axles, cross bars and poles, shafts, iron implements, blacksmiths' tools, vices, bodies of single seated shigrams, victoria and mail phaeton, old tops of phaetons, frames of shigram, brougham and victoria, cupboards, chairs &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Market Lines, close to Jaffar Sulliman's dispensary, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, tables and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, and sewing machine, garden plants, &c., the property of Lieut. T. W. BRUMBY.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludna Ebram and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, viz. :—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket ship pump, 6 railway barrels, 5-feet pully, platform weighing machine, 3 lift-and-a-half hydraulic jacks, 4 screw jacks, bear punch, 2 small engines, one box of Whitworth's taps and dies, 8 inches double-barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular smith's bellows, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlan's patent rotatory pump, 5 single pillar winches, leather rolling press, &c.

The machinery is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 1 p.m., the following property, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, under the power of sale given to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th October 1888, at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Nathoo Mahadev Mali :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, surrounded by tattee walls and covered with tiles, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of the Kalbadevie Road, in Koibhat Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mahadhev Fakeerji, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Nathoo Mahadev Mah, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 2513, and Street No. 33, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Koibhat Wadi Cross Lane and beyond that by the house of Pandoo Luxmon Parker, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Vishwanath Jugonnathjee and partly by the property of Sacoobai and Thacoobai, daughters of the late Vittoba Dayajee Mokal, Patel, on the south by the said Koibhat Wadi Cross Lane aforesaid, and beyond that partly by the property of Tookaram Tatia Padmai and partly by the property of the said Sacoobai and Thacoobai, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the mortgagees' Solicitors, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable leasehold land, situate at Dadur, together with the Hosiery Factory standing thereon, known as Dhurumsey Harjboy's Factory.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the parties concerned—

All that piece of leasehold land forming portion of an oart called Tulsiwaly, together with the factory messuages, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Coombarwada Road, at Dadur, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of land is described in the lease under which the same is held as containing by admeasurement 7415 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), registered by the Collector of Land revenue, together with the remaining portion of the said oart, under Collector's old Nos. 446, 558, 559 and 656, new No. 1231, old survey No. 1, new survey No. 1-1857, and which said buildings are registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 3309, 3310, 3311, and 3312, and street Nos. 773, 774, 775 and 776, and which said piece of land is bounded on the north by the property of Nana Govindrao, on the south by the property of Jugonath Morejee, on the east by the property of Soonderao Govindrao and on the west partly by the property of Raghoba Anantchunjee, partly by the property of Wassudew Vishwanathjee, and partly by a public passage, together with the engine boiler, machinery, tools and plant, in and about the said buildings, the whole being used as a factory for manufacturing shirts, night caps, socks and stockings, and known as Dhurumsey Hurjeebhoy's Factory.

Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the above factory, the undersigned will sell a large quantity of cotton shirts, night caps, socks and stockings of different qualities and sizes.

Application to view the said factory may be made to the undersigned, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at their office in Marine Street, Fort.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Aliban Abdoola—Nos. 288 and 289, 2 parcels of fine white pearls, weighing about 311 chows, No. 324, 1 parcel of fine white pearls, weighing about 570 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 8th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Singer's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. GRAVES ON, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Old Nagpada or Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and in Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Koobaculla, Mugea Gova, and Walli Vuka, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manick Shaik Boodhun, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of February, 1885, and in the indentures of further charge, dated, respectively, the 5th day of September, 1885, and 18th day of August, 1888, the undermentioned landed properties, viz. ;—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of fazendari land, with the dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Old Nagpada or Mahomed Khan Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 223 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Old Nagpada Mirza Mahomed Alikhan Street, on the west partly by a gully between the said buildings and the houses of Ebrahim Oomer, and partly by lot No. 2, on the north by Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on the south partly by the house of Fattay Mahomed Shaik Boodhun, and partly by the said house of Ebrahim Oomer, which said premises are now assessed under No 36.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of fazendari land, with the dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 155 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west and north by the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on the south partly by the house hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the said house of Ebrahim Oomer, which were formerly assessed under No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON PERFORATED PULLEYS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. J.L. GRAVES, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co., in Marine Cross Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 9th day of October, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned wrought-iron Shepherd's perforated pulleys, fitted with cone brushes—

21	pulleys,	36	inch diameter,	1½	inch face.
11	„	28	„	„	12	„	„
31	„	20	„	„	7	„	„
4	„	17	„	„	7	„	„
2	„	26	„	„	6	„	„
54	„	14	„	„	8	„	„
20	„	15	„	„	6	„	„
2	„	12	„	„	6	„	„
2	„	14	„	„	7	„	„
2	„	15	„	„	6	„	„

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 30, 1889.

NOW READY.
AN AID TO THE STUDY OF TODHUNTER'S ALGEBRA,
With the Solutions of the Questions set in the Bombay Previous Examination Papers.
1876—1888.
BY
S. N. KOYAJI, B.A.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Barrack Master's Stores, Military Store Lane, Fort, the following, viz :—Iron treasure chest, couches, iron bedsteads, baths, slipper, kit boxes, chairs, forms, tables, bars horizontal, ring sets, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twists, &c.

8 cases milk powder
1 case indiarubber tooth-combs
2 cases perfumery by the Royal Perfumery Company
2 „ flannel
1 case cutova colored tweed
3 bales colored woollen cloth
4 „ grey shirtings
2 „ grey mulls.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—

1 box (contents unknown Munmar) invoice No. 91 of 9-3-89, consigned to A. M. Sangle.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE AND CO.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known Price and Co., just landed per s. s. Huzara, consisting of honey, almond, rose, brown windsor glycerine and curd soap, hair oil, lime and glycerine, macassor oil, golden oil, bears grease, marrow oil, phillicombe pomade, lime juice cordial, fruit syrup, Chemical food, worm boa bon, balm of columbia, violet and millefleur powder, plate powder, sarsaparilla, toilet vinegar, lavendar water, cologne water, florida water and assorted perfumes in gilt and cut fancy bottles, such as rose, jasmine boquet, kiss-me-quick, rondletia, verbena, jockey club, frangipanni, wood violet, heliatrope patchouly, lily of the valley, new mown hay, stephanates, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo at 3 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring 12,015 square yards, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, tanks engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 30, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, near the Grant Road Bridge, and next to Nawab's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and French-polished household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 21st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near Officer's Mess, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Burma arms, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, English poultry, a handsome Bay Arab, 14-2, aged, very handsome, quiet to ride or drive, perfectly steady on parade with all arms, up to great weight, a bay waler mare, 14-2, ix years old, quiet in harness and constantly driven by a lady, a very easy running dog-cart, set of English brown harness, one child's pony, lady's saddle and bridle, a lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of Captain WALTER, F. G. MOBERLY, R.A., breaking up his establishment.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Office—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and provisions, together with 336 new nickle silver, table spoons, and 417 tea spoons of unexceptionable quality, &c., &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless previously privately disposed of) on the premises, at 4 p.m. the valuable landed property belonging to the estate of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, adjoining to his family house.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

AT Reuter's quotation of 96⅞ Consols were unaltered in London yesterday. The price of Silver remained at 42 11-16d. per oz ; and Thursday's rates continued to rule for Rupee Securities, Indian Sterling Loan being also unchanged. In Paris, 85¼ was still the quotation for French Rentes *ex coupon* ; and Exchange in London showed no change at fcs. 25·27½. The shipments of Specie by the weekly steamer to Bombay consisted of £90,000 in Silver. To-day's message advises a decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, making the price 42⅜d.

Yesterday evening's telegraphic advices report no change in prices either in the Wheat or Mincing Lane markets. The tone of the former was steady at Thursday's rates both from London and Liverpool ; and in the latter Linseed was quiet, and Rapeseed was flat, the last previous quotations being repeated in each case. The total quantity of Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 1,230,000 quarters, or 160,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool yesterday, Surats steady, the total sales having reached only the small figures of 3,000 bales, out of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; and in American Arrivals, while there was a decline of 1-16d. for the nearest and an advance to the same extent for the most distant deliveries, rates in intermediate positions were unaltered. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. The Liverpool market closed dull this afternoon, the sales having aggregated only 2,000 bales, of which a fourth was Surats, these being quiet. Spot and arrival prices were unchanged. The Imports were 6,000 bales.

The continuance of the duel between the Lancashire spinners and the Cotton "cornerers" has been marked by a further contraction of business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the figures wired by Reuter showing a falling off of 6,000 bales in the total sales, at 26,000 bales, compared with the small total for the previous week ; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 11,000 bales less, at 50,000 bales. The Imports were 19,000 bales more, at 46,000 bales. The total stock had meantime increased by 15,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday was heavier by 216,000 bales than at this time last year, though lighter by 73,000 bales than at the corresponding period in 1887, as shown by our usual comparative statement given below. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales greater than on last Friday, at 150,000 bales. The total visible supply had increased during the week by 110,000 bales ; that of East Indian Cotton was the same. Compared with last year's figures, yesterday's estimate shows an increase of 220,000 bales, and as against those for 1887 a decrease of 488,000 bales in the total supply ; while in the case of East Indian Cotton there were 85,000 bales more and 131,000 bales less for the ten years respectively in sight. A decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American and of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in arrivals in the nearer positions represents all the movement in prices which has taken place during the week ; and the Liverpool quotation for spot American as it now stands shows an advance of ⅜d. per lb. compared with that ruling at this time last year and of 1½d. per lb. as against the price in 1887.

In New York the spot price remained at 11¼ cents yesterday, October Futures being one point lower, at 10·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales, bringing the week's total to 192,000 bales, and making the figures since the opening of the season show an increase of 170,000 bales compared with those for last season, but a decrease of 181,000 bales as against 1887-88. It will be noticed that the stock at the U. S. Ports had nearly reached last year's figures, though still 75,000 bales below those for the year before. To-day October Futures were another point down, at 10·38 cents, the spot rate being still unaltered. The Receipts at the Ports were 37,000 bales, compared with 28,000 bales and 36,000 bales for the two previous years, respectively.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	192,000	129,000	239,000
„ exports to U. K.	63,000	42,000	86,000
„ „ Continent	39,000	9,000	43,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	473,000	303,000	654,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	148,00	109,000	179,000
„ „ to Continent do.	65,000	47,000	66,000
„ Stock in the Ports	248,000	251,000	373,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,040,000	820,380	1,527,790
„ „ Surats	291,000	205,470	442,280

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	435,000	219,130	508,380
„ London	28,000	14,000	40,000
American Afloat	53,000	56,000	101,000
East Indian „	17,000	21,000	18,000
	560,000	310,130	667,280
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 11-16d.	5 15-16d.	5 3-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¾d.	3¾d.
Difference	2 3-16d.	1 9-16d.	1 5-16d.

Only a small business has been passing in our local market for the staple to-day, the tone having been quiet and prices unaltered. The few forward transactions reported have been confined to contracts in Bengals of the three current grades, at Rs. 177, Rs. 184, and Rs. 196, respectively, all for January delivery. Of old stuff, a few hundred bales have changed hands of Bengals at Rs. 204½ and Unjari at Rs. 194½ to 201 per candy.

WHEAT has been in less enquiry for export today, and only a small business has transpired ; but the tone of the market keeps firm, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been taken to a small extent only, both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* being neglected to a great extent by shippers. Previous rates, however, are maintained, and the market closed with a steady feeling.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	183 bales.
Wheat	5,351 cwt.
Linseed	4,735 „
Rapeseed	2,232 „
Gingelly	655 „
Ground Nuts	658 „
Castorseed	517 „

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations. The Clan Forbes (s.) has been chartered with a full cargo for picked ports at 22s. per ton, for October loading, and it is reported that that the Strathmore (s.) has been fixed to load at Kurrachee in November at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quieter feeling, and 1s. 4⅝d. soon became the rate for three months' Credits for forward as well as ready delivery being quoted to February, 1s. 4 19-32d. being named for March-April. At the close 1s. 4 13-32d. could have been done for Bank demand, but Telegraphic has receded to our quotation. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜ to 13-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d. „
Francs do.	1·75½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the influence of the settlement, has been active and advancing, and the rate for Fours for Money and Account has moved up to 99, buyers, this having been the closing rate; while for the October account there have been buyers at 98 13-16. For 4½ per cents. 102½ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—The improved feeling with regard to Mill Scrip, which we noticed in our last report, continues, and our quotations this evening are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 higher, with the exception of those for Oriental and Star of India, which are Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 lower, respectively. Press and Miscellaneous shares are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 957½ per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28.

10 p.m.	80·2

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING—Sept 21, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain R Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, District Staff Officer, P F F, of a daughter.
GREWAR—Sept 21, at Narainjunge, the wife of John Grewar of a daughter.
IRWIN—Sept 23, at Hattigor, Mangaldai, Assam, the wife of H St Irwin, of a son.
POYNDER—August 23, at Mandalay, the wife of Captain C E Poynder, M S C, of a daughter.
RAPER—September 23, the wife of Mr T A D Raper, Raper, North-Western Railway, of a son.
RIND—Sept 15, at Mandalay, the wife of L A W Rind, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDS—OMMANNEY—Sept 19, at St. Saviour's Church, Jhansi, by the Rev G M Davies, Chaplain of Sangor, Edward Willoughby Richards, eldest son of E Richards, Esq. to Henrietta Catherine, second daughter of Colonel E P Ommanney.

DEATHS.

HERVEY—August 13, at Meiyngyan, Upper Burmah, Capt T G B Hervey, Bengal Staff Corps, of blood poisoning.
KEENE—September 1, at Stoneleigh, St James' Street, Hereford Isabella, the wife of Thomas Willock Keene.
RICHARDS—Sept 23, at 17 Garden Reach, Vincent Richards, F R C S, E ; F R C P, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

THE battle royal in the Senate of the University, which has resulted in the adoption of the resolution to establish an examination for a diploma in agriculture by the large majority of 45 to 18, exhibited that body both at its best and at its worst. Much of the speaking and reasoning were worthy of what is presumably the most highly educated body of persons in the Presidency, but a good deal fell below this level and was a mere waste of time. Conspicuous amongst the instances of the latter kind were the various attempts at what were supposed to be cases of *reductio ad absurdum*. The Senate was assured that an examination in agriculture was merely the first step on a road which must infallibly end in examinations in cookery and tailoring and in the award of "Bachelors of Bobbachies" and "Doctors of Dhobies." It did not seem to occur to those who employed this argument that gentlemen who had devoted years of their lives to the science of agriculture might hardly relish the subject of their special study being compared to culinary or sartorial art, or that they might be disposed to question whether men who could institute such a comparison were really in a frame of mind to do their proposals justice. The "bucolic gentlemen" doubtless felt that whilst men of high intellectual eminence are content to devote their lives to scientific agriculture, and whilst scientific literature abounds with papers on the abstruser parts of their subject, and whilst also the most competent administrators of the Governments of India declare that the application of the latest conquests of science to agriculture is a matter of great social and political importance, they stand on a different level to cooks and tailors, and that the comparison was not just to their subject. In other parts of the debate also the defenders of the older learning against the intrusion of the new upstart allowed their consciousness of lofty superiority to appear a little too plainly, and when late in the day it was shown by Dr. Cook that such a sound classical scholar as Sir James Peile had declared himself emphatically in favour of a degree in agriculture, notwithstanding the theoretical objections to the step, of the force of which he was fully conscious, their embarrassment was visible. The defeat of the conservative section in the Senate was not a little due to the neglect of the maxim of war which teaches the unwisdom of despising the enemy.

The issues in the debate were soon felt to resolve themselves into two :—Does the encouragement of a sound study of agriculture fall within the functions of a University? Is a case made out for the introduction of the subject into the curriculum of the University of Bombay? An impartial reviewer of the debate would be apt to say that whilst the noise of battle rolled chiefly about the first issue and practically decided the fortunes of the day, the second was comparatively neglected, and that it would have been well if a more detailed account of the manner in which the proposed diploma may be expected to work in this Presidency, supported by as accurate a collection of facts as the circumstances permitted, had been laid before the Senate. On the first issue it manifestly became a mixed question of principles and precedents. Mr. Hart vigorously contended that "the proposal was abhorrent to the idea which lay at the bottom of the very name of university," and that "the word university implied oneness or wholeness," and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham in the course of an admirable and effective address quoted a felicitous passage from the writings of Cardinal Newman to the effect that a university should aim at liberal training in general and not at making good doctors, lawyers, etcetera. Professors Forrest and Selby supported this view, the latter asserting that the University "ought to be the centre of liberal ideas and of philosophy and general enlightenment, and the knowledge pursued in them should be pursued for its own sake." No university, of course, can remain altogether unaffected by this winning ideal, but the members of the Senate must have felt, as practical administrators of the affairs of the University, that even the oldest and highest of the existing sisterhood falls far short of it ; and that the ideal is rather a counsel of perfection than a practicable rule for actual guidance. We are confronted by the fact that we have already a Faculty of Civil Engineering, in which the staple of instruction is not liberal ideas for their own sakes, but sound and accurate professional knowledge ; and we are not alone in this, for other universites of the highest repute for learning, both British and Continental, have done the same thing. Similar remarks apply to the Medical Faculty, and to a considerable extent to the legal. Any comparison of precedents is bewildering, owing to the variety of practice and the difficulty of being sure that the same things are being compared. On this part of the subject Mr. Kirkham boldly cut the discussion adrift from all precedents, and quoted the Court of Directors' despatch of 1854, directing the foundation of the Indian Universities as more to the point and more really instructive. The language of this despatch is certainly worth study, and the manner, for instance, in which Civil Engineering is referred to, hardly accords with the knowledge-for-its-own-sake theory. Para. 31 says :—"Civil Engineering is another subject of importance, the advantages of which as a profession are gradually becoming known to the natives of India, and professorships in Civil Engineering might perhaps be attached to the Universities, and degrees in Civil Engineering be included in this general scheme." The despatch then proceeds :—"Other branches of useful learning may suggest themselves to you in which it might be advisable that lectures should be read and special degrees given." Well, agriculture has suggested itself in this connection, and the question is why should the University not lay down and define what its highest experts decide to be the requisite, regular, and liberal course of education in the subject, and examine and reward with the appropriate diploma the candidates who go through the course and acquire the necessary proficiency. At this stage of the discussion an amusing spar took place on the bearing of the curriculum of the University of London on the question in debate. Mr. Kirkham put the case thus :—"The University of Bombay is modelled on the University of London. But the University of London has been the great innovating University and has even led the older universities in the paths of innovation. Therefore, we in Bombay, if sufficient cause be shown, need not shrink from introducing a useful innovation merely because the older universities have done nothing of the kind. We are free to act as we think best." To which Mr. Latham with equal readiness and wit retorted that "it amounted to this, that the Bombay University was modelled on the London University, and should follow its example. The London University did *not* grant degrees or diplomas in agriculture ; therefore, the Bombay University should grant a diploma in agriculture. There seemed something strange in that which those gentlemen versed in logic would set right by supplying the word *not*." But though the Senate laughed at the adroitness of the parry, it was felt all the same that the example of London was in favour of the proposal, because London had introduced what was needed for London, and following her example we should introduce here what is needed for Bombay.

Unless we are mistaken, the University of London was the first to introduce degrees in science, diplomas in sanitary science, and in teaching, and the first to throw open degrees to women, and in all these innovations she has been followed by some one or other of her older sisters. Though, as we have said, we might have preferred a larger body of accurate information on the existing facts of agricultural study in the Presidency, we think the Senate showed practical good sense in resenting the disparagement of scientific studies, which happen at the same time to be useful, and in rejecting the counsel of the advisers who would limit and confine the influence of the University to literature, philosophy, and pure science. We do not see that anything but good can result from the encouragement of any who may feel the vocation to pursue a regular and liberal and scientific course of study in agriculture. References were made in the debate to the suggestion that the award of diplomas is not covered by the statute of incorporation and may possibly be *ultra vires* and illegal, and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, said, if necessary, a reference would be made to legal opinion. We would suggest that nothing of the kind is really necessary. The Senate having by an overwhelming majority arrived at a resolution steps should be taken to give it effect, leaving it to any disinterested lover of justice and equity who may feel aggrieved to move the High Court to restrain the University if anything wrong is in course of being done. This simple plan might result in a great incidental advantage. The High Court happens to be unusually strong in antiquarian and black-letter law. The application of some educational Sathé might have the effect of eliciting a judgment settling the vexed questions of the origin of Universities, the precise import of the word, the exact difference between a degree and diploma, and many other allied and knotty points, to the astonishment and delight of all future posterity.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE, one of the most conspicuous soldiers and colonial administrators of France, died yesterday at the age of seventy-one years, bringing to a close a life of singular usefulness to his country. Having joined the army in the First Regiment of Engineers, Faidherbe was ordered to Algeria, remaining there until 1848, when, with the rank of captain, he went to Guadaloupe. During this time he thoroughly studied colonial questions, and three years later was sent to Senegal, where he was finally entrusted with the supreme government of the French possessions there. In the meantime, however, Faidherbe took part in the campaign against the Kaleyles under General Saint Arnand and in the expedition in the highlands under General Bosquet in 1852. The Cross of the Legion of Honour was awarded him for his services in the latter campaign. Having acquired "an extensive and accurate knowledge of the wants, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of Senegal," he devoted his whole energies to its renovation—a task which occupied him for seven years. War breaking out against the Moors, Faidherbe recaptured the left bank of the river Trarza, annexed the coasts of Baol, Sine, Salom, and Casamanza, and established a "system of fortresses and wooden blockhouses, which guaranteed the security of the country." He also constructed a network of telegraphs, opened new factories at Dagana, Podor, Matan, and Saldé, and finally waged a war of extermination against the prophet El-Hadji Omar, "who had conceived a vast project of founding an immense Mussalman empire in

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON RING.

A PANIC ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

It was officially declared to-day on the Liverpool Stock Exchange that the stock of cotton was 68,200 bales below the estimate.

A crisis is feared on Monday.

DOCK STRIKE AT ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The labourers employed on the docks in Rotterdam have struck work for an increase of a penny per hour.

The strikers prevent others from working.

The police have dispersed the crowds of strikers; and the Mayor, fearing disturbances, has called for military assistance.

MR. CHAPLIN'S ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

In the election rendered necessary by Mr. Chaplin's elevation to Cabinet rank as Minister of Agriculture, the right hon. gentleman has been re-elected for Sleaford by a majority of 1,308 votes.

FUNERAL OF MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Mr. Wilkie Collins' funeral took place to-day and was attended by a large number of literary and public friends as well as private mourners.

DEATH OF GENERAL FAIDHERBE.

PARIS, SEPT. 28.

General Faidherbe, died to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE AT ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, SEPT. 27.

The dock-labourers' strike here is increasing. The strikers now number five thousand. Several conflicts have taken place between the strikers and the police, who, to prevent the English labourers who are loading the British vessels, being terrorized, were compelled to charge the mob with drawn sabres. The authorities have now called out the Civic Guard, and a force of cavalry has been summoned from Hague.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S INDIAN TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

It is positively reaffirmed that H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will include Burma in his Indian tour.

THE COTTON CORNER.

A Committee of the United Spinners Society at Manchester has passed a resolution urging every spinner to close entirely for the first week in October.

The Blackburn and Accrington operatives have passed a resolution similar to that passed by the Operative Spinners' Society at Bolton for supporting the employers in defeating the cotton corner.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S RESIGNATION.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has resigned his seat in the Indian Council.

THE INDIAN PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A gold medal has been awarded for the Indian Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition.

QUEEN NATALIE.

BUCHAREST, SEPT 27.

Queen Natalie has left here for Belgrade.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YAWAL, KHANDESH, SEPT. 20.

A crowded meeting, attended by representatives from different classes and communities, was held yesterday in the library hall, under the presidency of Mr. Ghanasham Khushall, pleader and vice-president of the local Municipality, when it was resolved to move the Government of India to provide in the Indemnity Bill, now under consideration by the Supreme Legislative Council, for a full and literal maintenance of the guarantee given to the self-incriminating mamlatdars by the Government of Lord Reay.

Great excitement prevailed, a number of speeches were made in Marathi, in which the necessity of fully carrying out the promise of indemnity to the mamlatdars was discussed. Hearty thanks were expressed to the Government of Lord Reay for the courageous efforts made by it to eradicate the system of widespread corruption which prevailed during the tenure of office of Mr. Crawford as Commissioner, C. D. Thanks were also expressed to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for India for the assistance they had given to the Government of Bombay in instituting the inquiry against Mr. Crawford.

It was unanimously resolved to send a telegram immediately to the Government of India, praying that the guarantee given to the mamlatdars be fully and literally maintained in the Indemnity Bill about to be passed.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 29.

A crowded and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Baroda was held this evening in the Library Hall, Kothi, to consider the question of the pledge given by the Bombay Government to the witnesses in the Crawford case. The meeting unanimously sympathises with the action of the Bombay Government in the said case, and prays the Government of India to legalise the pledge in its entirety.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay to-day at 12 noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	85⅝ ex cou.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 11-16d.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	26,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	46,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	435,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	150,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	23,000	„

We understand that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, will be the presiding Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION OF 1889.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on the 20th instant by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the vice-patron of the society, in a happy and appreciative speech. His Royal Highness referred to the falling off in the number of pictures, but pronounced the Exhibition a successful one nevertheless, the excellence of the pictures, especially of the water colours, being greater than in former years. His Royal Highness particularly complimented Mrs. James Jardine on the versatility of her talent and number of exhibits, praised Mrs. Scott's Nilgiri Nosegay, complimented Colonel Pullan on his two excellent landscapes, and praised a talented picture by Mr. Chisholm (not competing) called "Sunset after Rain." His Royal Highness also praised Mr. Horsfall's "Through the Jungles, Kodaikanel," and Mr. Pestonji Bomanji's portrait of the Parsee Dustoor of the Deccan, referring particularly to the clever painting of the shawl worn by the High Priest. His Royal Highness concluded by complimenting the president, Mr. Propert, the honorary secretary, Colonel Hutchinson, and the Committee on the admirable and efficient way in which the arrangements had been made. Also the judges, Mr. G. W. Terry and Colonel Pullan, on the fairness of their awards. All present must have felt a pang of regret as the eloquent speaker reminded the assembly that he would not be present at another Poona Exhibition. His heartily expressed wishes for the growth and future welfare of the Arts Exhibition in Poona will long be remembered, and will stimulate many to endeavour to keep up the institution.

It is difficult to account for the falling off in the number of exhibits this year. The establishment of the Bombay Arts Society would seem hardly a sufficient cause, as the works of art may be re-exhibited in competition at either Exhibition, provided they have not taken prizes. Last year the presence in Poona of Mr. Archer, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, who exhibited many of his own pictures, and awarded the prizes to the amateur exhibitors, had a marked effect for good, as also the residence in Poona of the late lamented Colonel James, of the Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers, who contributed many pictures, as also his talented daughters, and who did so much to a stimulate the study of painting in Poona by opening a School of Art class in his own house. Mr. Archer not only judged the pictures last year, but wrote a criticism, giving the reasons for his awards and valuable hints to the amateurs, whose efforts he had assessed.

Notwithstanding that His Royal Highness complimented the judges, Colonel Pullan and Mr. Terry, on the careful and impartial way in which they had performed the task, always spoken of as a "thankless task," the public have as usual ventured to differ with them. Perhaps, if the judges would do as Mr. Archer did last year, write a criticism of the exhibits, dissension would be silenced, and the judges' sweet reasonableness would be acknowledged. Most are willing to submit their opinion in medicine and law to those who have given life-long study to those subjects, but in art novices claim to speak "each most ignorant of what he's most assured," instead of being "tongue-tied in the presence of authority." Ruskin, speaking of critics in art and literature, says:—"It is a matter of the simplest demonstration that no man can be really appreciated but by his equal or superior." The dissent regarding the commendation of the pictures and allotment of prizes does not come from "equals and superiors," it is needless to say.

The Governor's prize of Rs. 150 is awarded to Mrs. James Jardine for eight water-colour drawings. "Bombay Harbour" alone is generally pronounced worthy of the prize, though the others have met with much praise. They are Garbut Point, Matheran, a faithful picture of wells and waterfall, the Bhau Melang Rocks, the Cave Temples of Ellora, and two pictures of portions of the Bombay harbour, giving the sea, sand, and boats with true artistic touch, also a vase of La France Roses.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's prize of Rs. 60 for the best landscape in water-colours or oils by an officer of the Bombay Army is awarded to Colonel Salmon for his water-colour drawing of Rajkote. Colonel Salmon contributes many other water-colours, shewing the same technical skill and artistic feeling, "Forbidden Precincts," "Zenana of a Rajput Chief," being commended, "Janjira Coast, Bhuj," and a street in Verawal appearing to be excellent. Private D. Aitken, of the Durham L. I., wins His Royal Highness's second prize, for the best drawing by a private soldier serving with the British Army. The drawing of a little boy is admittedly defective, but His Royal Highness wished the prize to be given notwithstanding, no better being presented. It is to be hoped that there will be greater competition another year for this prize. Mr. Pritchard's prize of Rs. 100 for the best landscape in water-colour is won by Colonel Hutchinson for his glowing and truthful picture of Poona from the Bund Hill. The Companion Picture, Poona, taken from a different point of view, is also one of the favourites in the exhibition, and "Lamp under a Banyan Tree" is among the highly commended pictures. The Society's prize for the best drawing in black and white or Sepia is won by Colonel Hutchinson for a picture called "A quiet corner in the Rangoon Gardens." The completeness of effect without the aid of colour has made this also a great favourite.

Mr. Propert's prize of Rs. 100 for the best landscape in oil is awarded to Mr. J. Peyton for his picture of Kinchingunga from Darjeeling. The snowy range and clouds are well painted, and the picture has deservedly one of the best places in the Exhibition. Mr. Peyton's figure-painting is not so successful.

Major-General Solly-Flood's prize of Rs. 25 for the best drawing by a Non-Commissinned Officer is won by Sergeant-Major Webb for a picture of a tiger in a cave—a study from nature, the tiger being in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, but still rather wooden. It is, however, the best in the competition. Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's prize for the best drawing in oil or water-colour by a native of India is awarded to Mr. Pestonji Bomanji for his portrait of the Parsee High Priest of the Deccan. This artist always excels more in colour and painting than in his drawing. Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's second prize is awarded to Abalall Rahiman for his water-colour drawing of the Panch Ganga Ghaut, not a very picturesque subject, even if the most were made of it. Probably there were not many competitors for this prize.

Mr. W. A. East's prize of Rs. 50 for the best study of a head from life by a lady is won by Mrs. Uloth for Tai, an ayah's portrait. It is a life-like picture of a good-natured native woman, but a little too bright in colour perhaps. Another portrait by the same lady gives the impression of being a faithful likeness, and Mrs. Uloth's gold mohur flowers are good as to form, though she has chosen the less-brilliant coloured species to paint. Mrs. Uloth's pictures of last year still dwell in the memories of many, and more of her work would have been welcome. Mr. G. W. Vidal's prize of Rs. 50 for the best study of a figure from life by a lady is won by Mrs. Whitworth for her picture of an Indian girl, an ancient-looking girl with ugly hands. Mrs. Whitworth's "Girl working" is among the commended pictures; the pose is easy, but feet defective in drawing. Mr. Moore's prize of Rs. 50 for the best original flower-painting is awarded to Mrs. Scott's Nilgiri Nosegay and vase of hybiscus collectively. Both pictures are pronounced excellent. Miss McCracken's beautiful hollyhocks would have won a prize had there been one to give, the leaves and delicate flowers being wonderfully natural in form, colour, and texture. This is the only picture in the exhibition "very highly commended." The Society's prize for the best original and flower painting in oils is awarded to Mrs. Francis for a painting of a branch of the *jatropha glandylifera*, a common wild shrub. The drawing and painting of this picture has been the subject of much criticism. It seems to be a case in which the public should bow to authority, though unable to see the intrinsic excellence that wins the prize. The Society's prize for the best figure-painting in oils is awarded to Mrs. Macpherson for a painting of two pet terriers. This picture is voted one of the best in the Exhibition. The dogs are life-like, and the couch on which they are and all the details of the picture have been worked out with skilful accuracy. The same lady contributes another much admired picture (not competing). The painting is of an Italian girl holding a lute—beautiful study beautifully rendered. "Karwar Bay," "highly commended," is also by Mrs. Macpherson, a study of bush, hills, and calm sea, showing with the figure-paintings much versatility of talent. The Society's prize for the best figure-painting in water-colours is awarded to Mrs. Scott for her water-colour drawing called "Waiting for the Marriage Procession." It is a picture of caparisoned horses in charge of gaily dressed native grooms, and has met with severe criticism, but here again the public must bow to authority, and be silent about the absence of shadows, the form of the horses, and the uprising ground. The same lady contributes a pretty picture of a cool shady lane in the Nilghiris, which is highly commended. "Early Morning on the Bhor Ghaut," "The Droog from Coonoor," and "A Nilghiri Garden" are all by the same amateur, and are skilfully treated. The Society's prize for the best series of four landscapes in oil is awarded to Mrs. Vidal for four much admired pictures of Matheran. The same lady exhibits a screen decorated with sun-flowers, offering it for sale for Rs. 100, the proceeds to go to the Sassoon Hospital Nurses' Quarters building fund. The Society's prize for the best series of four landscapes in water colour is awarded to Major Stopford for his two pictures of Aden Harbour, Mableshwur from the Fountain Hotel, and Back Bay, Aden Harbour and Back Bay being the most generally admired. The Society's prize for the best painting from still-life is awarded to Miss Jocque for a drawing of fruit, the naturalness of the grapes and Indian gooseberry, probably being its claim to a prize, as the grouping of the fruit is defective. The Society's prize for the best copy is deservedly won by Mrs. Brackenbury for a water-colour drawing, called "Love's Young Dream." The picture is of a lovely blue-eyed maiden, of some 17 summers, a beautiful panel, painted by the same lady, is among the commended works of art. The spray of blue grey flowers (Petria) decorating this panel is one of the few flower paintings that has met with general admiration. A likeness in crayons by Mr. Rowji Gokhale of the late Dr. Anandibai Joshi, the Hindu lady-traveller and doctor, who returned to India and died so young, is among the highly commended pictures and is a good likeness. "Early Morning in an Indian City," "The Rehearsal," and a Rose sketch are all pictures in French style, showing much talent, and are commended. "The Rehearsal," apparently a copy, is a clever picture—the pose of the dancers is without defect, and the expression on the face of the manager wonderful, though apparently effected by very few touches. A copy by Mrs. Ronaldson of a stag is finely executed, and is deservedly commended. "Makula," an Egyptian scene by Brigadier-General Hogg, is commended. and "Becalmed," a sea scene by Master Allen Shuttleworth, shows talent that might be remarkable if developed by painting from nature rather than from copies. Mrs. John Jardine won the Society's extra prize for a water-colour sketch of an old native. The same lady's picture of Eucharis lilies just missed commendation, the flower being rather dark and the leaves poorly drawn. The picture, however, has met with a good deal of admiration. Mrs. Batty contributes a little gem called "Evening," which is commended. "Surat by the River" is a large picture by Brownlow Fforde, and fully merits the high commendation awarded by the judges. "A Grey Day, Surat," by the same artist is commended. The same artist exhibits a good picture, non-competing. Hearty thanks are due to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for his kindness in lending several valuable pictures by European artists, which have given great pleasure to the lovers of art. "Gaiety and Sorrow" is a delicately painted picture of a lovely girl reading a black-edged letter. Youth and beauty are so vivid that sorrow scarce steals into her countenance. "A Grey Evening in Holland" shows how much a true artist can make of a poor subject. "Through the Straits" is a grand picture, and it alone makes the Exhibition worthy of a visit. Mr. Chisholm lends a much admired picture, called "Sunset after Heavy Rain," which seems to explain and illustrate Ruskin's description of Sunset. "The moment before the sun sinks, when his light turns pure rose-colour, and when this light falls upon a zenith covered with countless cloud-forms of inconceivable delicacy, threads and flakes of vapour which would in common daylight be pure white, and which give, therefore, fair field to the tone of light. There is then no limit to the multitude, and no check to the intensity of the hues assumed. The whole sky, from the zenith to the horizon, becomes one molten mantling sea of colour and fire, and colours are seen for which there are no words in language and no ideas in the mind—things which can only be conceived while they are visible."

The Poona Exhibition of Fine Arts of 1889 contains much evidence of local talent, and the institution is worthy of support. Mr. Propert, the President, in his opening speech, after acknowledging the liberality of members of the Society in the matter of prizes, mentioned the desirability of an annual subscription of Rs. 10 being contributed by those interested in the study of art and the welfare of the institution. It is hoped that this suggestion will meet with response. Also that a class such as the late Colonel James held in Poona will be opened by some lover of art for systematic study. Such a class would certainly be well attended. The Exhibition contains some beautiful amateur photographs. "Bhow Malang from Ponsonby's Spring, Matheran," and "Nullah above Charlotte Lake, Matheran," by Mr. Vidal, and also two Bromide Enlargements by Mr. Vidal, one of Colonel Pullan, the other of Mr. Ozanne, both faithful pictures. Mr. Hudson's instantaneous studies "Before a Shower, Bombay," and "Kashwapet" are very good, as also the "Bund Road, Matheran," "The Babes in the Wood," and "Medows Street, Bombay." An enlargement of a print in the *Graphic* by Mr. Le Quesne is commended. Molkenteller, Hammes and Co., contribute two charming photographs of two of Poona's beauties, both brides-elect.

The collection of curiosities, decorative hangings, art furniture, and metal ware is poorer than usual, but the selections of art pottery from Mr. G. W. Terry's Wonderland Art Pottery Works are as various and beautiful as in former years. Several new designs and new combinations of colour are observable among the vases exhibited, notably a pair in delicately soft green and pink tints.

On the whole, the Poona Exhibition of 1889, the 18th in succession, though not an unqualified success, is by no means a failure, and it may be hoped that the new Bombay Arts Society will have a stimulating effect on the Poona Institution rather than the reverse.

CUNNING HOUSEBREAKERS SMARTLY CAUGHT.

Bablia Luximon and Tookah Kooshall, two noted characters, were brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court, Bablia Luximon with house trespass and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 373, the property of Narayen Vittoo, from his residence in a chawl at Camateepoora 3rd Street on the night of the 20th instant; and Tookah Khooshall with dishonestly receiving, concealing, and retaining the said property. The complainant Narayen on the morning of the 21st instant noticed a hole on the roof of his room, and suspecting there had been thieves about, looked around and discovered his box broken open, from which some gold and silver ornaments had been stolen. The matter having been reported to the police. Inspector Cobb, on making enquiries, arrested the two accused on suspicion, having been seen in the house of a neighbour of complainant on the night before the theft was discovered. On searching the premises where the accused reside the greater portion of the stolen property was found buried under-ground. The two accused pleaded guilty. Bablia was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and Thookah Khooshal to twelve months' similar imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the draw for the 1st round to be played off by the end of the week:—

Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac *vs.* Mr. H. B. Thurburn.
Capt. Queatin *vs.* Mr. H. M. Steuart.
Hon. A. V. Bethell *vs.* Mr. F. T. Rickards.
Mr. W. A. Bankier *vs.* Mr. H. G. Gell.
Mr. J. H. Twiss, Capt. Sir J. W. Jervis, Mr. C. La Touche, Capt. and Dunsterville.—Byes.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP PORTER.

On Saturday evening the Roman Catholic community of Bombay was pained by the sad intelligence of the somewhat sudden demise of one of its prominent members, the Most Rev. Dr. George Porter, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay. Death was due to a fever which first asserted itself on Sunday, the 22nd instant. After saying his usual mass on that day Dr. Porter took to his bed, and sent for Dr. Barry. The patient's temperature had then reached 102°, and the worst fears were entertained; but as during the week the fever made no advance in its virulence, it was hoped that Dr. Porter would rally and regain his health. His age, however, was much against him, and towards the end of the week Dr. Barry thought it advisable to call in Dr. J. S. Wilkins in consultation. On Saturday his condition took a turn for the worse; the temperature of the patient rose to 104°, and at a quarter to six o'clock in the evening he died, death having been accelerated by the bursting of a blood-vessel. The news of the death of their beloved pastor spread rapidly among the Catholics of Bombay, and caused the greatest pain and consternation. It had been pretty generally known that he was ill, but few were prepared for such a fatal termination of what was considered merely an indisposition. The deceased cleric, who was the first Archbishop of the newly established hierarchy of Bombay, had during his short tenure of office—but two years and a half—endeared himself to all, and to the meanest of his parishioners he was ever the dearly loved *Soggarth Aroon*. Archbishop Porter arrived in Bombay as an ordinary priest of the Order of Jesus on the 14th February 1887, and his first public appearance in his sacerdotal capacity was made on the following Sunday, when he delivered in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bholeshwar a eulogistic oration in honour of H. I. Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of her Jubilee. A few days afterwards he proceeded to Allahabad, where he was consecrated Bishop by Monsignor Agliardi, the Apostolic Delegate. On his return to Bombay Dr. Porter took up with the zeal which characterised him throughout life the work of his predecessor, Dr. Meurin. The Leper Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the various parochial institutions were his especial care. His work was done in a quiet unostentatious manner, and it may verily be said that he "blushed to find it fame." He took a larger share than his predecessor in the more public functions of the city and made numerous friends among the public men of all denominations.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Archbishop George Porter was born at Exeter on the 27th August 1825. He was of Scotch origin, and none could fail to see in him all the best qualities derived from that nationality. In 1834 he went as a boy of nine years old to Stonyhurst, with which college he was in after life several times connected. Seven years were spent by him in his studies, and in 1841, as a boy of sixteen, he sought admission into the Society of Jesus. No one can say of him that he has not borne the yoke from his youth. As far as distance was concerned, he had not far to go in order to enter the noviceship, which was at that time at Hodder Place, about a mile from Stonyhurst, looking down on the delightful valleys of the Hodder and the Ribble. His novice master, in the first instance, was Father Thomas Brownbill, who had then held that office fourteen years; but that Father being appointed Superior of the Seminary at Stonyhurst in March, 1842, Father George Connell became novice master in his stead. When Brother Porter had taken his first vows at the end of his two years' novitiate, his next three years were devoted to his "second rhetoric" and philosophy at the Seminary. In 1846 he began his active work by teaching for two years at Stonyhurst, then for a year at St. Francis Xavier's at Liverpool (a college then in its infancy), and for another year at Stonyhurst: and then at the early age of 25 he, being not yet a priest, was appointed to the responsible position of Prefect of Studies at Stonyhurst, which difficult post he retained till in 1853 he was sent to St. Beuno's College to study his theology. There in 1856 he was ordained priest. Such was the opinion entertained by his superiors of his ability and application that, after having had the singular advantage of those years under the great Father Edmund O'Reilly as professor, it was considered by them desirable that Father Porter should spend his fourth year of theology at the Roman College, where the dogmatic schools were taught by Fathers Passaglia and Schrader, their intention being to prepare him to teach theology himself in his turn. First of all, however, after his recall to England in 1857, he was again appointed for a year Prefect of Studies at Stonyhurst, and then he was sent to Liesse, near Laon, in France, for his Tertianship. From 1859 to 1863 Father Porter filled the office of Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Prefect of Studies at St. Beuno's College, in North Wales, the house that fulfils the important function of preparing for the priesthood all the scholastics of the English Province. The rest that a hardworking man takes is a "change of muscles," and professors are apt to refresh themselves in vacation time by preaching retreats. In this zealous work Father Porter particularly shone, and ever since he has worked with great fervour in this most fruitful field. In the year 1860, when he had been between eighteen and nineteen years in the Society, he took his last engagements to God and the Society, being professed of four vows. On leaving St. Beuno's in 1863, Father Porter spent one more year in teaching, professing logic and philosophy at the seminary attached to Stonyhurst.

The time was now come for him to be made a Superior, and accordingly in 1864 he was made Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; and in that capacity, during his seven years' tenure of that important post, many of our Liverpool readers must have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with his strong individuality of character and of admiring his insatiable appetite for hard work. At length, however, his health began to fail him, and he was removed to London in 1871, where for a couple of years he was occupied as Procurator of the Province. In 1873 he succeeded Father Gallwey at Manresa House, Roehampton, as Rector and Master of Novices, and thus he was brought into a new and closer relationship with the rising generation in the Society. No one could well have excelled Father Porter in the art of doing much and good work in a short time, and those who were brought under his influence in the noviceship are conscious, more perhaps than any others, of how deep and lasting an impression he could convey in a few incisive words. All this energy was maintained in spite of bad health, and Father Porter was obliged, on more than one occasion, to leave his beloved work to undergo a course of the waters of Carlsbad. Happily the remedy was successful, and during the later years of his life his health has been stronger. The year 1880 was spent by him partly in Rome and partly at Fiesole, during a portion of which time he was acting as Assistant to Father General in the government of the Society. On his return to England in 1881 he received the appointment of Rector in Farm-street, which he was holding when the direct command of the Pope took him from England to make him Archbishop of Bombay.

THE FUNERAL.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning the body dressed in the Episcopal robes and jewels was laid in state in a magnificent teak coffin, elaborately garnished with block and gold, in the chancel of the chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Medows Street, Fort. Throughout the whole of the day crowds of mourners streamed into the chapel to pay their mournful tribute to the illustrious dead. The sarcophagus on which the coffin rested was literally loaded with wreathes and crosses of immortelles and Eucharist lillies. It was at first intended to inter the deceased in the Cathedral at Kalbadevie, but this had to be abandoned because of an order passed last year by the Municipality prohibiting interments in this place. Sewree had therefore to be chosen for the last resting of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay. Some time before 4 o'clock—the hour fixed for the removal of the body from the Medows Street Chapel—a large congregation assembled in that edifice to take part in the preliminary service—the chanting of the "Libera." His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun was the officiating ecclesiastic. Outside a procession was formed. It was headed by the band of the Volunteer cadets of St. Mary's College, who wore bands of crape on their right arms, and whose instruments were also draped in mournful black. After them followed the orphan girls of the Bandora Convent, the boys of St. Mary's and St. Xavier's Colleges, and members of the various parochial sodalities of the diocese. Immediately in front of the hearse there marched the band of the 2nd Battalion, Gloster Regiment, playing the Dead March in Saul. Behind the hearse came a contingent of the Roman Catholic soldiers of the garrison, and a string of carriages containing the principal Catholic citizens, conspicuous among whom was Senhor Merelles de Canto, the Portugese Consul. The procession went with measured tread to the Kalbadevie Cathedral, the roads it traversed being kept and the traffic regulated by the European members of the Bombay Police. A large assemblage consisting of about 5,000 souls filled the Cathedral and its near vicinity. Arrived here, the coffin was taken from the hearse into the church and again placed on a magnificent sarcophagus erected in the centre of the aisle.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

The Rev. Father Jürgens then delivered the following funeral oration:—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." St. Matt., chap. 25, verse 21. Your Grace, your Lordship, Reverend Fathers, and dearly beloved brethren in Jesus Christ, we are assembled this evening here in this Cathedral upon a mournful occasion; we are surrounding the remains of the Most Reverend Dr. Porter, our late Archbishop of Bombay—at the feet of the episcopal throne we have laid down the mortal remains of His Grace. Nothing remains to us, dear brethren, but to say "God has given and God has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Yes, dearly beloved brethren, the Lord had given us a faithful servant, for there are many occasions on which we know he showed in an extraordinary way his faithfulness in the service of Almighty God; faithfully he followed the calling of God in the religious life, when only sixteen years of age; faithfully he went through many years of privation and hardship as required by his calling; faithfully he laboured in the vineyard of the Lord in England for many years; faithfully he worked in the many arduous tasks he had to perform as a member of his order; and faithfully he obeyed the voice that called him, in his sixty-third year, to the Archiepiscopal See here in Bombay, in a climate quite uncongenial and foreign to him; yes, he cheerfully made the sacrifice of his life; yes, most of us knew that when leaving England he was expecting that he would not have very long to live. He made the sacrifice of life for all of us the very moment when he set out for this country. He was not only a faithful servant, but a prudent servant. The greater part of us may remember the moment when, a little more than two years ago (he was then only elected, though not consecrated, Archbishop), he preached from this pulpit, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. At that time we were struck with the manliness of his address and the straightforwardness that was his characteristic in everything he did. It was this same manly prudence that led the Holy Father to appoint him Archbishop of Bombay; it was by this manliness that he, a foreigner, gained the confidence of his clergy; it was by this that all his flock looked upon him as a good man to go to in all their troubles; and it was by this that he gained, within a very short time, the highest esteem, even the friendship, of peoples of all orders and ranks, and even of all creeds. And what am I to say of his brethren in Jesus? He came out to us a poor and patient Jesuit, and such he has been with us all the time he has been here. He liked to be in the midst of his brethren; he did not care for his high rank; his great aim was to be a worthy son of the great St. Ignatius. He appeared here amongst us in this country to be a model to all of us. Nevertheless, we must not forget that he who made so much of a sacrifice for us, wants our prayers, so let us recommend his soul in earnest prayer to the mercy of God, just as he himself wished. In the very last moments of his life he began to recite the prayer of St. Francis Xavier—"Oh God, I love you with all my heart;" and he did not seldom ask "our love, our service, and our heart" to be read to him, and when it was he would say in his usual confident way, "Yes, oh yes!" As we are about to carry his mortal remains far away from our homes, let his memory live within our hearts; let us not forget him and the model he has been to us; let us be moderate in our desires; let us imitate the great spirit of sacrifice he has carried away to the throne of God."

THE BURIAL AT SEWREE.

The Burial Service having been chanted, a start was made for the cemetery at Sewree, where another large gathering was awaiting to attend the coffin to the grave, and among those present were:—Right Rev. Dr. Linden, Bishop of Poona, Right Rev. Dr. Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Professor Forrest, Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Merelles do Canto e Castro, Portuguese Consul-General, Rev. Mr. Callejo, Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, Very Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., Vicar-General, Very Rev. J. Mayr, S. J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, Very Rev. R. Fischer, S. J., Rector of St. Mary's College, Rev. M. Reuter, S. J., Byculla, Rev. M. Fonseca, Vicar, Cathedral, Rev. J. McDonough, S. J., Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Rev. Father Pereira, Mazagon, Rev. Father Muller, S.J., Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Rev. J. Hoene, S.J., Rev. Father Schwartz, S.J., Rev. Father Fibus, S.J., Rev. Father Spangemacher, S.J., Rev. H. Pereira, Rev. F. D'Cruz, Rev. Father J. Soares, Rev. Father Koensgen, S.J., Bandora, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Dr. J. P. Barry, Mr. J. C. de Aguiar, Mr. C. P. Higgins, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. T. M. Major, Captain W. Crowder, Mr. F. C. Remington, Mr. T. A. Walsh, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. H. Kerigan, Mr. E. W. Fern, Mr. J. F. Pereira, Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, Mr. J. F. Vaz, Mr. B. X. Furtado, Mr. J. N. P. Roche, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. J. M. D'Lima, Mr. M. Tighe, Mr. J. L. D'Souza, LL.B., Mr. C. Lauder, Mr. C. Claney, Dr. G. F. Gonsalves, Mr. C. Douglas, Dr. Ferreira, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rodgers, Dr. Boccaro, Mr. Alexander Pereira, &c., &c., &c., students of St. Mary's College with band, Cathedral Sodality, Pupils of St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandora, Fort Chapel Sodality, The Cathedral Sodality, Mazagon Confraternity, children of Bandora Convent with the Nuns. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mrs. Conroy, the Association of the Children of Mary, Cathedral, the Bombay East Indian Association, and others. It was quite dark before the hearse reached the cemetery, and the procession of the cortege to the grave was lighted by candles. The grave was dug in the little mortuary chapel on the left-hand side. The service was wholly choral, and was conducted by Dr. Bieder Linden, S.J., Bishop of Poona. The crush of the faithful to shower on the coffin wreaths and loose flowers was most affecting and evidenced in a remarkable degree the affection and reverence in which Archbishop Porter was held.

PULPIT REFERENCES.

In a number of the Protestant churches in the city references were made to the sudden death of His Grace the Archbishop, expressing sympathy with the Roman Catholic body in the loss they have sustained.

At the Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Charles Gilder, who preached from Hebrews II, 5: "Unto the angels hath he not put in subjection the world to come," concluded his discourse as follows:—

I spoke just now of the higher ministries in the economy of grace discharged by those who are the angels of the Son of Man, having the human sympathies of the God-Man, whose office it is to preach the Gospel to the poor, to comfort the mourner, to guide the perplexed, and to pour the balm into the wounded spirit; with which offices the angels of God, whom to-day we commemorate, cannot intermeddle. As I think of these priestly offices which man alone, and not the angels, are permitted to discharge, it is with a feeling of the utmost solemnity that I contemplate the unexpected close of the earthly ministry of the Chief Pastor of the Roman Catholic community of this Presidency. Archbishop Porter had only recently assumed his high office, but in that short period he had gained the affections of his own flock, and secured the good opinion and esteem of those who were not of his communion. He was eminently a just and equitable prelate, to whose large-heartedness and liberality of sentiment there are many in every rank in society who bear willing testimony. Not that he strove for popularity by any hesitation in expressing his views where he thought the occasion demanded it, as he did on the occasion of the celebration in his Cathedral of the Papal Jubilee. But he was no partisan. He took a higher view of his sacred office. Disagreeing with him on many points, as we all must have done in honesty to our own convictions, yet we need not withhold either our admiration of his character, nor our sympathies with that branch of the Church Catholic which has sustained so heavy a loss in his untimely death.

The Revd. G. W. Clatterbuck, Wesleyan Methodist Church, before giving out his text for the evening, spoke of the sad circumstances of the death of the late Archbishop Porter:—

He regretted that, only hearing of the decease of the reverend gentleman after morning service, he had been unable to alter the subject of his discourse so as to make it more specially suitable to the sad event. Whatever their different theological views were, they felt that in the presence of death they were brothers; they forgot their differences and looked at each other as common Christians having a common Saviour. There was a wonderful and helpful influence about the deaths of others, especially of those from whom we differed. We were better able to appreciate their work and our own littleness. It was appropriate that the last time he stood before the public of Bombay, Archbishop Porter should have been on a common platform with his fellow-Christians and fellow-citizens in defence of the Sabbath day's rest. He felt that they could only offer their sincere sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church of Bombay in the great loss they had sustained.

Rev. W. E. Scott, Christ Church, Byculla, said:—

I need not remind you of what has been taking place this afternoon; of how the body of the Ecclesiastical Superior of a large branch of the Christian Church in Bombay has been carried to its last earthy resting-place. In other churches more fitly will his loss be deplored, but we also of the Church of England do assuredly sympathise with our fellow-Christians, and grieve with them for one whose genial but none the less strenuous efforts have ever been unsparingly given towards promoting the cause of true morality and good works; whose great desire has been that Christ's kingdom should be spread and God's name glorified.

In several of the other Protestant churches slight references were made in prayer to the death of the Archbishop. To many of the clergymen the news of the death came so suddenly that what they intend to say they have delayed for a week.

POONA RACES.—FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The Poona Races were brought to a close this evening, when a capital programme of events was gone through. It was even a better day for sport than the other days, and these were far above the average. Those concerned in making up of the cards at this meeting require little praise, for the success which has been achieved speaks for them. Poona meetings are well famed, and it is the general opinion that we

1st Sept 10, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each pony declared to start. The second pony to receive half the entrances and the third pony to receive Rs. 100 out of the starting sweepstakes, half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

Capt MacDougall's gold Chester, 9st 4lb, Vinall 1
Mr Dignum's Magistrate, 9st 4lb, J Robinson 2
Mr Kook's Tenasserim, 9st, Mr Locke 3

Betting : 4 to 1 against Chester, even on Magistrate, 6 to 1 Tennasserim, and 8 to 10 to 1 against the others.

There was a long delay in the starting owing to a collision between Steward and Hillal. The latter on returning from a false start ran into Steward, both coming to grief. Steward was lamed and Hillal put its shoulder out. When the field were got away Chester and Magistrate were at the head of affairs, with the others close up. In the straight Magistrate with Tenasserim seemed to lead, but a few yards from the post Chester spurted forward and won by a length. Magistrate a good second. Time—1min. 24secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, forced for all Arab and country-bred winners during the meeting (Pony G. R. and selling races excepted.) Entrance 5 G M. for each race won with a starting sweepstakes of 1 G M, to go to the third horse. Optional to all Arab and C B. losers and horses that have run in closed races at an entrance of 4 G M; half forfeit. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance—1¼ miles. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr Newton's Scimitar, 10st, Lachman 1
Mr Framji Dorabji's Fareed, 7st 10lbs, Kendall 2
Mr Scoones' Swallow, 6st, Native 3

Betting : 4 to 1 against Scimitar, 3 to 1 Fareed and Swallow, 2 to 1 Samnite and Shahab, and 6 to 1 the rest.

Burnet made the running for a quarter of the journey, with Samnite and Kismet close behind. Near the turn for home Scimitar went up, Fareed and Swallow close by. Coming up the straight the two drew away from the other, Scimitar just winning by a neck. Swallow, a fair third. Time—2 min. 55½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"H H the Maharajah Holkar's Purse." Rs. 1,000 presented by H H Maharajh Raj Rajeswar, Sawai Sir Sivajee Rao Holkar Bahadoor, G C S I, &c, &c, a handicap for all Arabs, R C and a distance, top weight 9-5. Entrance 50 Rs. ½ forfeit, with a starting sweep of Rs. 100. Entrance to be made before 12 o'clock to-day, Friday, and acceptances before 2 o'clock.

Mr Farmer's Napier, 7st 13lbs, W Greenhalgh 1
Mr S A W's Tory, 6st 12lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Newton's Jassim, 7st 13lbs, Luc hman 3

Betting : 3 to 1 Napier, Tory, and Jassim, 2 to 1 Prince, and 3 to 1 the others.

Silvermané with Jassim went off with the lead, Napier and Tory soon after joining them. Near the home turn Napier and J assim, with Tory close behind, were leading, and up the straight the winner drew away and se cured the verdict by a clear length, Tory getting second place. Time—2 min. 52 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund, for all gallowa ys that have started during the meeting. Entrance 4 G M.; half forfeit. Distance—1 mile. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr Sulliman Dawood's Dick Turpin, 7st 9lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Kook's Darn, 7st 10lbs, Monohan 2
Mr S A W's Pioneer, 6st 10lbs, Gibbs 3

Betting : 3 to 1 Dick Turpin and Darn ; 4 to 1 Pioneer, 2 to 1 Minton, and 6 to 8 to 1 the others.

Dick Turpin and Darn went away with the lead, Pioneer joining them half a mile from home, Minton lying close up. Turning into the straight Dick Turpin drew away, and won easily by a length, Darn being a good second. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

6TH RACE.—"Selling Race"—Rs. 400 from the fund for all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st., 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below selling price. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs extra. Entrance 3 G.M. To close and name the day before the race. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H the Chief of Mudhole's Mint Master, 8st, D Greenhalgh 1
Mr Ali Abdoola's Cruiser, 7st 7lbs, Lachman 2
Mr S A W's Arbid, 7st, Gibbs ..... } Dead heat.. 3
Mr MacCartie's Tom Jones, 6st, Native }

Betting : 3 to 1 Mint Master, Cruiser, and Arbid, even on Young Euclid, and 8 to 10 to 1 against the rest.

Simba and Cruiser led off with the others close up, till the home turn, when on coming into the straight Mint Master was at the head of affairs, with Cruiser just behind. He maintained his position passed the judge 's box, Cruiser three-quarters of a length behind. Arbid and Tom Jones raced together in their rea r and made a dead-heat for third place. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Kutch Purse"—Rs. 1,000 presented by H H Sir Kengarji, KCSI, Rao Saheb of Kutch, and Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap for all horses qualified to run in the Joonaghur Cup. Distance—¾ mile. Entrances, sweepstakes, including division of entrance and stake for the 2nd and 3rd horses as in Joonaghur Cup. If 8 horses in *bona fide* different interests start, the Rs. 500 added from the fund will be given ; if 4 or more in bona fide different interests start Rs. 250 only will be given. Handicap to be published on or before the day of race.

Mr Locke's Iolanthe, 7st 12lbs, Robinson 1
The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar's Lalla Rookh, 7st 10lbs, Hobday 2
Mr Farmer's Princess, 9st 10lbs, W Greenhalgh 3

Betting : 2 to 1 snd even on Iolanthe, 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Lalla Rookh, 1½ to 1 Princess, and 4 to 1 on Detective.

This proved to be a race between the first and second, who made a dead-heat of it after a good contest. In running off the heat Iolanthe won by a length. Time—1 min. 22 secs. Not taken the second time.

THE CALCUTTA PARACHUTE DESCENT.

On Tuesday afternoon large numbers of natives assembled near the Calcutta Gas Works to witness the parachute descent. Notwithstanding the announcement that the horse which was to be sent up with the balloon would be a dummy, the crowd which had assembled outside was as great as that which was seen when Mr Spencer came down with his parachute at Chitpore. Those inside the enclosure, however, scarcely numbered 2,000, among whom there was only a small sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. The exhibition ended after all in a *fiasco*, as not even the promised dummy horse could be sent up, owing to the balloon not being able to contain sufficient gas to lift the weight, and the dummy man was too light to open out the parachute after it was detached from the balloon by a mechanical arrangement. The "balloons of fantastic shapes," which were to be sent up before the ascent, were also not to be seen, except one or two, which scarcely got to any height, and were apparently ordinary pilot balloons. The inflating of the balloon commenced about 3-45 P M., and soon after a number of sailors, who were kept in readiness, had to be set to work patching the rents. The balloon, in fact, was in such a bad condition that almost every attempt to open out the creases caused big rents, and the cry of "*Durzee, juldee ao*" was raised every five minutes, till the balloon, as it gradually inflated and rose in the air, was covered with white patches. By 5-45 P.M., the order was given to detach the gas connection, and the dummy horse was brought out on a platform on the shoulder of about a dozen men, and placed in position to be attached to the balloon. The weight of the dummy horse was found to be too much for the balloon to ascend with ; the crowd by this time grew expectant and somewhat impatient. It was eventually decided to send up the dummy rider without the horse. Accordingly, the parachute and dummy rider were attached to the balloon. A small box containing some mechanical or combustible matter was then attached near the dummy, and a fuse being lighted, the order was given to let go. The balloon shot up amid the laughter of the crowd inside, but to the great amazement of those outside, who were surprized at not seeing the promised exhibition of a horse, and mistook the dummy for a live man. The balloon having risen 600 or 700 feet in a south-westerly direction, the report as of a pistol was heard, and immediately after the parachute was detached. The weight of the dummy, however, was not sufficient to open the parachute, the consequence being that the dummy was seen coming down like a stone. It fell in a jheel near the railway line, not far from the Gas Works. The balloon rose to an altitude of about 200 feet, when it slightly canted over, and descended gradually out of sight from the grounds. The crowd, after the first excitement had been got over, began to look disappointed, and some hissing was heard, but fortunately for the management, the whole thing was taken in good part, and there was no serious exhibition of ill-temper. The Town Band, which was in the grounds, played some excellent selections of music while the balloon was being inflated.—*Daily News.*

CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The second day of this pleasant meeting proved as good as such sporting gentlemen as Dr. Bull and Mr. DeLisle would make it. Six events coloured the card, and there was a large turn-out to witness the sport. The Hunt Cup fell to Dr. Bull's Midas, while Mr. Braid's Blazes easily won the Pony Handicap from Hercules, the favourite. A field of ten went down to start for the Whitehouse Cup, a point-to-point race. Grey Morn with DeLisle in the saddle won easily. As usual, in such races very little is seen of the event, and one only gets a sight of the horses a few yards from home. There were two falls, but no harm received by either riders or horses. The Subaltern's Cup was won by Kildare, who, admirably ridden by Mr. DeLisle, won from the favourite, Enid. Dr. Bull's stable was all in it in the Omnium Handicap, Corinthian, as was expected, taking premier place. Blazes proved a good thing for the Two-mile Handicap, winning well from Boh Shway, who was favourite for the event. There was a good race for second place between Boh Shway and Night, but that was all the former could win. It was an enjoyable meeting, and proved very attractive, notwithstanding the surfeit of racing we have had this and last week.

The following are some details :—

1ST RACE.—"The Hunt Cup." Value Rs. 150. A point-to-point race for all horses. The winner claimable at Rs. 500. Australians to carry 12st ; A's and C B's 10st 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, about 3 miles.

Dr Bull's Midas, 11st 11lbs, Mr DeLisle 1
Dr MacRury's Dick, 11st 11lbs, Mr Braid 2
Mr Edward's Conway, 11st 11lbs, Owner 3
Capt Keene's Octave, 10st 5lbs, Owner 0

Betting ; Even on Midas ; 1½ to 1 against Conway ; 10 to 1 Dick and Octave.

Conway led the field, and seemed at the head of affairs when the lot were lost to view. Coming again into the open Midas showed the way, but Dick got to the front only to give way again, and Midas won easy by about ten lengths.

2ND RACE.—"The Pony Handicap." A handicap chase for all ponies. Distance, 1½ mile.

Mr Braid's Blazes, 11st 12lbs, Owner 1
Mr Woolmer's Hercules, 11st, Owner 2
Mr DeButt's Guy Fawkes, 11st 5lbs, Capt Hanwell ... 3
Capt Bush's Firemonger, 10st 10lbs, Mr DeLisle 0

Betting : 3 to 1 Blazes ; even on Hercules ; 7 to 1 Guy Fawkes ; and 5 to 1 Firemonger.

Firemonger led the way with Blazes and Guy Fawkes at his héels. Blazes then took the lead near Penitentiary, and Hercules followed second. In this order they finished two lengths, separating the first and second.

3RD RACE.—"The Whitehouse Cup." A cup, value Rs. 75, presented by Lieut. Whitehouse, R N, and Rs. 100 added. A point-to-point race for all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a point-to-point race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 49 and upwards. Catch-weights, C B's over 10-7 ; others 11st. Entrance free. Distance, about 2½ miles.

Mr Dale's Grey Morn, 11st, Mr DeLisle 1
Mr Corbyn's Wild Boar, 11st, Owner 2
Mr Benn's Frivolity, 11st, Mr Edwards 3
Mr Peyton's Moonlighter, 11st, Owner 0
Capt Stisted's Jack o'Lantern, 11st, Owner 0
Capt Stisted's Banker, 11st, Capt MacDougall 0
Capt Beddy's Blue Devil, 11st, Capt Le Gallais 0
Mr Eardley Wilmot's Unknown, 10st 7lb, Mr Kennard 0
Mr Eardley Wilmot's Grits, 10st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr Fowler Butler's Nutmeg, 10st 7lb, Mr Shipley ... 0

Betting : 2½ to 1 Grey Morn, 10 to 1 Wild Boar and Frivolity, 3 to 1 Blue Devil, and 10 to 1 the rest.

Wild Boar showed the way for a time, but running out near the plantation, Grey Morn, who was just behind, took his place and won by six lengths from Wild Boar, who had tried hard to replace himself. There were two falls, but no harm was done.

4TH RACE.—"The Subaltern's Cup." Value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all C B ponies 13-3, others 13-2 and under. Distance, 1½ mile.

Mr Kook's Kildare, 10st 12lbs, Mr DeLisle 1
Mr Woolmer's Enid, 11st 12lbs, Owner 2
Mr Edward's Cardinal, 10st, Owner 3

Won by a length.

Betting : 1½ to 1 Kildare, even on Enid, and 4 to 1 on Cardinal.

Cardinal showed the way for a time, then Enid catching him up led for a while. Kildare, in the open, joined in it, and a nice race resulted between the two, the former outstayed the favourite and managed to win by a length. Cardinal a good third.

5TH RACE.—"The Omnium Handicap." Value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all horses. Distance, 2 miles.

Dr Bull's Corinthian, 12st, Captain Hanwell 1
Dr Bull's Midas, 11st 4lbs, Mr DeLisle 2
Capt Harvey's Kangaroo, 11st 3lbs, Owner 3
Mr Corbyn's Connaught, 11st 3lbs, Owner 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Corinthian ; 6 to 1 against the others.

This was a good race. Kangaroo led for nearly the whole journey the first time, with Corinthian at his heels, and Midas third. Coming round the second time Corinthian challenged Kangaroo and took the lead with his stable companion next. They were well together at the last fence, and raced up the straight. Corinthian just winning by half a length.

6TH RACE.—"The Two-mile Handicap." Value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all Arabs and C B's. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr Braid's Blazes, 10st 9lbs, Capt Anderson 1
Mr Sedley's Boh Shway, 11st, Capt LeGallais 2
Mr Ali Abdoola's Night, 11st 9lbs, Mr DeLisle 3
Aga Junghi Shah's Sultan, 11st 4lbs, Capt MacDougall 0

Betting : 6 to 1 Blazes ; 1½ to 1 Boh Shway ; and 3 to 1 the rest.

Blazes held a clear lead the whole way, though closely followed by Night and Boh Shway. Coming round the second time Blazes still led, and won by two lengths, Boh Shway getting past, Night securing second place.

THE CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Calcutta Polo Club team and the "Unceremonials" played off their tie on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a goodly gathering of spectators. The teams were—

Calcutta Polo Club—Major Beaver (back), L. Daniell, G. Apcar, A. Rawlinson.

Unceremonials.—C. R. Hills (back), J. D. West, C. C. McLeod, R. G. Bates.

Umpire—Captain Lamb.

Goal Referees.—Dr. Semple and Captain Huddart.

1st Turn.—The "Unceremonials" got the best of the hit off, and took the ball down towards the Calcutta goal, but Rawlinson and Apcar brought it back, and Daniell missed a shot at goal. Hit out from behind, the "Unceremonials" took it down the ground, but Daniell returned it. After some fast play, Rawlinson got it and took it up the left corner of the ground and hit a capital cross shot, the ball sailing between the goal posts. The "Unceremonials" got the ball back, and, playing together, carried it to their adversaries' ground, and a good shot from Bates sent it through.—Game, Calcutta, one ; "Unceremonials," one.

2nd Turn.—Calcutta secured the ball from the hit-off, but it was quickly returned by their adversaries, who had three or four shots at goal, but failed to score. Play was fast throughout, neither side being able to score.—Game— Calcutta, one ; "Unceremonials," one.

3rd Turn.—Calcutta had again the best of the hit-off, but play was kept pretty well in the centre for the best part of the time, until Hills sent a long shot down the ground. This was followed up by a hard shot from McLeod, which went through the posts. Hills again got the ball and carried it right along the ground at full speed, eventually scoring a goal for his side.—Game— Calcutta, one ; "Unceremonials, three. 4th and last Turn."—The ball was kept pretty well in the centre for a time, but the "Unceremonials," playing well together, took it down the ground, the result being a goal hit in good style by West. Some loose play followed, out of which Major Beaver got the ball, and taking it down the ground in good style, he scored for Calcutta. Time was then called, ending the game in favour of the "Unceremonials" by four goals to two.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 26th September 1889 :—

	Ghatcchi.	Sougad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	23 83	22 90	34	8 20	45 23	23 23 60
On 26th Sept.	0 58	...	0	8 0	23 ...	...
Total up to date	24 41	22 90	34 11	20 72	23 23	23 60

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—Your directors have now the pleasure of placing before you their annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889. The cotton crop of the past season proved to be better than was anticipated, especially in the Berars. The receipts of cotton at Bombay this year have been the largest recorded for several years past, and your machinery has done a fair proportion of the work of ginning and pressing. The total number of bales pressed this year by the company is 1,97,100 bales, and the number under our joint working agreements amounts to 1,87,601 bales, on which the company earns profit. The joint working agreements at Khangaum and Oomrawuttee expired on the 30th June ; and those at Agra, Delhi, Etawah, and Kekri expire in November next. It has been arranged to renew the Khangaum agreement for a further period of three years. During the year your directors purchased a small ginning factory at Karinja, which had been erected on a portion of the company land. A complete pressing plant has also been purchased from the Gondal States, and it will be removed and erected elsewhere at a suitable station. A new oil-mill has also been ordered out, and will on arrival be erected in the Berars. Owing to the increased demand for ginned Oomras and the spread of ginning in the Berars, your directors decided on laying down 40 gins in the existing building at Khangaum, and the factory will be ready for work before the next season opens. The 40 gins have been transferred from the Gujerat factories, and the engine and boiler are on their way from England. There have been no accidents to your machinery, with the exception of the breakage of a pin in the Hodgart Press at Kosi, which was replaced by a spare one from stock, and the breakage of a rod in one of the Mason presses at Karinja, which was speedily replaced without the loss of any pressing. The profit and loss account for the past year shows a credit balance of rupees 3,60,632-1-6, from which your directors have set aside as follows :—Rupees 55,000 to depreciation fund ; rupees 75,000 to reserve fund rupees 20,000 to fire insurance fund account. From the balance they recommend a dividend of Rupees 50 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250 ; and from the remainder they ask permission to pay a bonus, at their discretion, to all the permanent employes of the company, excluding agents, who receive commission. The probable amount will be about Rs. 8,000 and the balance will be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. Under clause 99 of the articles of association, Mr. James Moore and Mr. R. Gilbert retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. In consequence of the increase of the company's business of late years your directors have had considerable extra work, and the usual meetings of the board have occupied much more time than formerly. Under articles 94 and 95 of the articles of association the remuneration of the directors may be determined from time to time by extraordinary general meeting, and until so determined the remuneration shall be Rs. 15 for each meeting. Your directors, therefore, beg to suggest that the remuneration be fixed at a higher rate, and for that purpose they have called an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders to be held immediately after the annual general meeting. The directors wish to bring to your notice that they have resolved in future to charge a transfer fee of annas 8 per share instead of rupee 1 per share. Your directors regret to say that Mr. A. Huson was compelled by ill health to resign his post of chief agent in November last, after having managed the business of the company for 10 years, during which period its position was gradually strengthened and advanced, until at the time of his retirement, its affairs were established on a thoroughly sound footing. Your directors propose to ask you to sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000 as a bonus to Mr. Huson in appreciation of his lengthened services, and the successful manner in which he has worked for the company since joining it. In his place they have appointed Mr. A. W. Campbell as chief agent, that gentleman having acted on probation for one year to the satisfaction of the board.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—In rising to move the usual propositions for the adoption of the report and accounts, I have to congratulate you on the splendid results of the year's working, which shews an unprecedentedly large profit of over Rs. 3,60,000. Analysing that amount you will find that Rs. 2,60,000 were earned by your machinery, and over a lakh was made in cotton accounts. Both these items far exceed any that have ever been made by the company in previous years, especially the latter item. This is exclusive of the heavy amount of discount and interest of Rs. 54,689 which we had to pay this season on account of the abnormal tightness in the money market, for funds to work our business. Never in the history of the company has the cotton account turned out so well as this year, and our thanks are due to our present chief agent, Mr. Campbell, for the foresight, care and trouble he took in the manipulation of your cotton business this year. Turning to your capital expenditure account —I mean the cash of your different factories—you will find the total of your expenditure on that head to be Rs. 16,80,540, which is Rs. 4,30,540 over and above your paid up capital of Rs. 12,50,000. This large sum has been entirely provided out of the profits of the last few years, and at the date of closing the accounts there was not a pie of debt for capital expenditure, and I have no hesitation in attributing the present prosperous state of the company to the policy adopted in recent years of strengthening its position by large additions to its reserve and depreciation funds. Gentlemen, it is always the case that in a year of plenty there are no statements to make or explanations to offer, and I will not take up any of your time by reference to any other item of the accounts. There is only one point which I will touch upon, and that is the proposed grant of a bonus to our late chief agent, Mr. Huson. He, as you are aware, joined the company in the beginning of 1879, on the failure of your late secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Those of you who are old shareholders will remember the times of vissicitude the company had to undergo then for two or three years, and I would boldly say as one of the two directors of that time at present on the board, that if they had not the assistance of a man of Mr. Huson's calibre, and if he had not been at the helm of affairs in those troublesome times, the company would have gone the way of most of the companies that collapsed in that disastrous year after steering the bark out in clear and calm waters. I need not mention to you, who are conversant with the recent history of the company, how successfully he worked it until he brought it to its present prosperous position. He was only compelled by ill health to retire, being advised by his medical advisers not to risk a further sojourn in this country, the break-down of his health being solely due to the heavy strain of work he had to perform ; and I feel sure that you would not grudge the small amount of bonus we propose paying him. The accounts of the crop in the districts in which your factories are situated are so far very satisfactory, and I hope we may be able next year to appear before you with as good results as this year.

The report of the directors and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax, was declared payable on and after the 3rd proximo. It was resolved that a bonus, not exceeding Rs. 8,000, be paid to all permanent employes of the company, excluding agents who had earned commissions this year. Messrs James Moore and R. Gilbert, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sudanand Balkrishna and Farduji Ardasir Cursetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A bonus of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to be paid to Mr. Authur Huson, late chief agent, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the company during a period of nearly ten years.

At the conclusion of the above business, an extraordinary general meeting was held under the same chairman, for the purpose of fixing the remuneration of the directors under clause 95 of the articles of association. After some discussion it was resolved that the remuneration of a director be Rs. 25 for each meeting. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

The outbreak of typhoid fever and small-pox at Kabul will give food for reflection to those medical officers who were with our troops at Sherpur in 1879-80. It will be remembered that the city was found in a most insanitary state, but curiously enough, inquiry failed to show that typhoid was common among the people. In fact, the evidence rather proved that the disease was unknown, and it was thought that Kabul, placed as it were in a funnel between the Asmai and Sherderwaza heights, was so swept by strong currents of pure air that the foul gases arising from the middens about every house, were effectually dissipated. Cholera, it is true, had appeared from time to time, but cholera is a disease which has such an eccentric history that no conclusions could be deduced from its ravages in epidemic form in Kabul. Our troops, it may be noted, were practically entirely free from typhoid during their occupation of Sherpur and the Bala Hissar.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The following memorial has been forwarded by the Sarvajanik Sabha to the Secretary to the Supreme Government in the Legislative Department :—

Sabha Rooms, Poona, Sept 27.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla.

Sir,—We have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and President in Council, the following representation on the subject of the Indemnity Bill No. 14, of 1889, introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the orders of the Secretary of State for India, for the better protection of certain native officers, Mamlatdars and others, in this Presidency, who, under a guarantee given by the Local Government, of immunity from prosecution and from official or departmental punishment or loss, made certain incriminating statements in the evidence they gave in the bribery cases brought against Mr. Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., in this Presidency.

2. The Committee of the Sabha beg, in the first instance, to express the thanks of the Native community for the consideration shown by His Excellency the President in Council in not passing the Bill through all stages at one sitting, and deferring the further consideration of it for a fortnight after its formal introduction in the Council. The questions at issue do not concern, as might at first sight appear, the interests of a few private individuals. The interests at stake involve great questions of constitutional law as to the power and repsonsibility of a local Government in the matter of pledging its own word of honor, and how far a pledge, when given and tacitly ratified by the silence and approval of the higher authorities, can, after it has served its purpose, be revoked and cancelled in whole or in part, by those authorities. The point thus raised, will no doubt receive at the hands of the Council most anxious deliberation, and the Committee trust that, when the Bill is next taken up for consideration on the 3rd proximo, the usual forms of procedure which ensure full and prolonged deliberation, will be observed. The observance of these forms becomes in this case more than ever necessary, because the history of the measure shows that this solution of the question was not suggested to the authorities in India or in England before the Crawford inquiry commenced and the legislation is admittedly of an exceptional and *post facto* character.

3. The Committee of the Sabha beg next to submit that the scope of the Indemnity Bill, as now drafted, will have to be enlarged if it is intended to be of any practical use. The Bill only validates the guarantee given by the local Government, so far as it protected the witnesses from prosecution and civil suits in respect of their self-incriminating statements, while the other portion of the guarantee, which gave them immunity in respect of loss of office, is simply ignored, and as it appears from the debate in Council, this matter is left to be dealt with by an executive resolution of the Government of India. His Excellency the President admitted in his speech that the guarantee given by the Local Government "was not in principle abhorrent to our ideas of morality or in practice unfamiliar to our judicial procedure." If the guarantee is thus, both in principle and practice, unobjectionable, it is but due to the Local Government that pledged its word of honor, that if the only defect in it was that it was technically illegalin asmuch as it went beyond the powers of the local Government to grant it, that the superior authorities should come to its help and remove the defect by a legislative ratification. As the committee view the matter, there can be no doubt that under 49 George III. chapter 126, the guarantee in respect of place was *ultra vires*. The statute of Edward VI. may or may not apply to India, but there can be no doubt that the subsequent Act of George III., which extended the scope of 5 and 6 Edward VI, was applicable to India. If the guarantee had been given by a private party acting as agent for a disclosed or undisclosed principal, it is clear that the act of the agent would have been held to be binding upon his principal, and the civil Courts would not have allowed repudiation of it at the instance either of the agent or his principal. In the present case the guarantee was given by a Presidential Government, and though through inadvertence, it erred in assuming powers which it did not possess, there can be no question that the superior authorities cannot afford to over-rule the local Government in this important point without striking at the root of all good and responsible administration. The local Government acted upon the advice of its law officers and repeated the guarantee on divers occasions, when the fact of the guarantee was brought in question. Under all these circumstances, if the supreme legislature so far accepts the policy of the local Government as to respect the guarantee in part, it is bound in all conscience not to withhold its ratification to another portion of the guarantee which was by far the most important and without which the honorable mover of the Bill himself admitted, no evidence would have been forthcoming in the Crawford trial. There is very little danger of private prosecution or suits against incriminated officials, but their dismissal from office would inflict on them prospective poverty, which cannot be of ruinous consequences to the prestige of Government. Quite indpendently of this consideration it is obvious that the difficulty which has suggested this legislation is caused by the provisions of 49 George III chapter 126 section 1, which, after enumerating certain offices, declares that a person who pays money in respect of the same, shall be adjudged a disabled person to occupy the said offices. This statutory forfeiture makes no distinction between persons who have paid money under pressure and those who have sought favour or promotion. All are alike declared disabled and even the king cannot by his dispensation remove the incapacity for holding such office. It follows, therefore, that in regard to those officers whose cases fall under the so-called second class of men that yeilded to pressure, the resolution of the Executive Government can never afford them the protection, which Government is prepared to extend to them, and that it will be necessary to frame an additional section conferring power on the Government to continue these men in office in spite of the statutory disability. If, as the honorable mover of the Bill has himself admitted, "the Council should endeavour to give the fullest possible effect to the undertaking into which the Bombay Government had entered and to do all that reasonably can be done to keep faith with those who, on the strength of the guarantee, made admissions which have brought them within the grip of the law," the Sabha submits that this object can only be attained by introducing an additional section removing the disability of forfeiture.

4. The Committee is strengthened in this view of the matter by the fact that the Parliament of England, on a similar occasion, so far back as 1725, deemed it necessary to extend its indemnity to the witnesses, the Masters in Chancery who gave evidence at the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield's trial, not only for the prevention of prosecution, but also to protect the witnesses from loss of office. In the debates in Council none of the members who took part appeared to have directly referred to the circumstances of this great precedent. The conduct of these Masters in Chancery was of a more dishonorable character than that of the compromised mamlatdars in the Crawford case, and yet Parliament did not scruple, for the greater end of bringing home his guilt to the Lord Chancellor, to set aside the stringent provisions of the Statute of Edward VI. The Sabha fails to understand the grounds on which the Secretary of State and the Government of India feel disposed to show less consideration to the Mamlatdar witnesses in the Crawford case than Parliament deemed itself warranted in extending to the more heinous offenders before it. In that case, moreover, no Government had pledged its word and the double indemnity was given as a matter of course for the attainment of justice. The Mamlatdars are not more concerned with the administration of justice than these Masters in Chancery. None of the Mamlatdars have been charged with the corrupt exercise of power, which could not be said of the Masters in Chancery, who purchased their offices with money from the trust funds in their charge and so added breach of trust to bribery. If these Masters were protected from forfeiture of office by an English Indemnity Statute (11, George I chapter 2), it follows as a matter of course that both on grounds of justice and policy the indemnity now sought to be given, should be as wide in its scope as was the case in this great English precedent.

5. Moreover, as a matter of fact the responsibility for the guarantee does not fall on the local Government alone. The Committee are aware that the Honorable Mr. Hutchins tried to make out that the local Government was alone responsible for the inconveniently wide nature of the guarantee, and that neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India is responsible for it. The correspondence published in the Blue Book does not, however, support this view. The Government of India was fully aware of the fact that guarantee was given to the witnesses who gave evidence against Mr. Crawford before the enquiry officers. The local Government must have kept the Government of India informed of all its proceedings, and when it applied to the Government of India to lend the services of the Commissioners for the Crawford inquiry, full information was given about the proceedings of the local Government and the absolute necessity that was found to exist for giving the indemnity. The Secretary of State was similarly informed from time to time. Neither authority hinted in the slightest way its disapproval of the proceedings of the local Government or raised any question as to the illegality of the guarantee given by that Government. The Secretary of State, moreover, both before and after the Commissioners' report was forwarded to him (in February and April 1889,) inquired about the Mamlatdar witnesses and, in April 1889, suggested that they should be deprived of their magisterial powers. This was tantamount to a confirmation of the guarantee in all other respects, including retention in office of the indemnified wisnesses. It does not now rest with the Government of India or the Secretary of State to disavow responsibility for the action of the subordinate local Government. In the peculiar circumitances of India, such a disownment of the acts of local Governments cannot but lead to the most mischievous conquences. As the Bill has now been introduced into the Supreme Council at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it is virtually a bill to give legislative sanction, not merely to the guarantee of the local Government, but to that guarantee as ratified and confirmed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

6. Again, it cannot with justice be contended that the Government of India has no power to legislate in such a way as to set aside the statutory forfeiture of office. The competence of the Supreme Legislature to deal (with certain exceptions), as it thinks best, with minor statutes passed in England, previous to its own constitution as a subordinate legislature, cannot be and has not been questioned. The Government of India has repeatedly exercised this authority. The Statutes of 5 and 6 Edward VI and 49 George III. do not come under the category of the excepted statutes expressly named in the Council's Act of 1861, and the Supreme Legislature has thus as full power to deal with the statutory disability, as Parliament itself had when it passed the Indemnity Act in 1725. This point has, in fact, been conceded in the speech made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. He, however, has not given any reason for the departure from the English precedent in confining the indemnity to suits and prosecutions and not providing against forfeiture.

7. It might, indeed, be contended that granting the competency of the Legislature, and the responsibility of the supreme authorities in ratifying and adopting the guarantee of the local Government, and the fact of the English precedent being in point, the Legislature does not see its way to extend the scope of the indemnity, because the evil of a partial cancellation of the guarantee is every way less flagrant than the continuance of men in judicial and revenue offices which they have secured by corrupt means. Without venturing to question the power of the Legislature to deal with the matter as it deems best, the Sabha begs to submit that in this respect the Indian Legislature cannot do better than follow the example of the Parliament of England, from which it derives its own authority. If there had been no previous connivance and condonation of Mr. Crawford's extravagance and misbehaviour ; if he had not been allowed by the local and supreme authorities to rise to the highest position open to a civil servant ; if the former local Governments had not actively backed up his influence by discouraging all attempts to expose him ; if, again, the local Government, which finally suspended him, had not pledged its word of honor ; if that pledge had not been publicly affirmed by the Honourable the Advocate General before the Commission and acquiesced in and ratified by the higher authorities ; if the evidence had been obtained otherwise than under the protection of the guarantee ; and if the Mamlatdars who yielded to the evil influence had been shown to be corrupt officials by their previous record—in all these cases, the view taken by the Government of India of the questions of expediency might well have been maintained. As it is, the responsibility, both remote and proximate, for the situation, entirely reste on the Government. That Government has pledged its word, and that pledge is pronounced not to be in any way unusual or objectionable. The alleged evil of continuing men in office, who made payments to Mr. Crawford, cannot under any circumstances be compared with the evil results of the violation, even partial, of its pledge by the Government, and of the loss of confidence it will generate, and the sure risk incurred in that it will be impossible ever more to detect corruption in high places. The Government of India should place itself in the position of the Government of Bombay, when, to remove a long-standing disgrace to the British administration, it found itself obliged to accept what is now called a greater evil, and for the sake of ensuring the purity of administration, it struck at the root of the evil. This it could only have done by the assistance of the officers whom it is now sought to remove from office. The greatest evil to be provided against, now and prospectively also, could not have been remedied without the guarantee in its fullest extent. Under these circumstances, the Sabha requests that the Legislature will not allow itself to look at the matter except from the point of view justified by the original situation. The proper standpoint from which the Legislature should approach the question at issue is what was originally expedient, and if the action of the Local Government was, as His Excellency the Viceroy has observed, consistent with the principles of morality and justice, it is neither equitable nor just and in conformity with the traditions of the British rule to reopen the same on technical grounds or by shifting the original point of view. The Sabha, therefore, feels that on grounds of expediency the lesser evil by far is to observe the guarantee strictly and without any nice distinctions whatsoever.

8. The debates in the Council show clearly that the distinction which has commended itself to the Government of India, is based upon the difference between what is called the venial offence of giving bribes to avert ruinous transfers or avoid unjust supersessions or degradation, and the more inexcusable offence when the bribe was given to secure favour or promotion. If there had been no guarantee given, such a principle might usefully have been followed in adjudging the relative merits of the offenders and furnishing the sliding scale for their punishment. As it is, to set aside the guarantee in respect of one class of offenders ; and to observe it in regard to another class, on this ground of distinction, seems to be a procedure in every way faulty and open to objection. The hon'ble members who took part in the debate in the Council have admitted that it was necessary to give indemnity of some sort to secure the evidence necessary to ensure conviction. If the guarantee was thus necessary, it follows that the local Government could not, in the nature of the thing, make it dependent upon the contingency that the person guaranteed gave evidence which showed that he paid bribes under pressure. Any guarantee, qualified in this manner, could not possibly have been accepted by any one of the witnesses. The Bombay Government could not possibly know beforehand what was the exact nature of the pressure brought to bear upon individual officers. The guarantee had first to be given before the witnesses opened their mouths. The test therefore proposed by the Government of India cannot with justice be accepted as a ground of distinction. The local Government therefore conditioned the guarantee with a better test, namely, that the evidence given disclosed the full truth and nothing but the truth. This test has been obviously satisfied by all the witnesses, as has been admitted in Sir R. West's

THE ROHTAK RIOTS AND THEIR CAUSES.

As the Rohtak riots have received much attention from the press and have given rise to many absurd and exaggerated statements, a brief account of the facts immediately connected with the riots themselves and of the circumstances leading up to them will be of interest to the public.

Until the present year the Hindus and Mahomedans of Rohtak had lived on the most amicable terms, and no disturbances were anticipated. The first indication of ill-feeling was evinced on the occasion of the Id-u-zaha Mahomedan festival of the 8th August, when some bunniahs of Rohtak complained of the slaughter of a cow inside the town. The cow was killed in a by-lane. The scene of the sacrifice was surrounded by the houses of Mahomedans, and the latter were within their rights, as no orders existed prohibiting intra-mural sacrifices on special occasions, such as the Id festival, and they were, moreover, justified by custom.

This occasion, however, was tided over without any actual outbreak: but for the month interveniug between this festival and that of the Mohurram on the 7th September, disquieting rumours prevailed to the effect that the bunniahs and Brahmins of Rohtak were sending representatives into many villages of the district with the intention of stirring up the Jats to create a disturbance at the Mohurram. The rumours increased in frequency and seriousness as the time for the celebration of the Mohurram drew near. The local authorities would perhaps have been justified in forbidding the holding of any religious ceremonies while this obviously disturbed state of feeling prevailed: but it was considered preferable to do nothing which might have the appearance of interfering with the religious liberty of the people, and to trust to the good feeling of the leaders of both factions to keep their respective followers in order.

Unfortunately the Jaljhulni procession of the Hindus was held on the 5th September, two days prior to the Mohurram procession. When the Hindu procession was passing through the streets some bunniahs raised an outcry that something had been thrown in front of the car of their idol with the intention of outraging the religious feelings of the Hindu community. The things alleged to have been thrown turned out to be three small portions of goats' tails, which were picked up and carried by one of the Hindus wrapped up in his chuddar, and subsequently produced as evidence of the outrage. None of the Hindus accompanying the car were able to identify the culprits, or to say with certainty from what direction the tails were thrown. A party of police accompanying the procession were equally unable to discover the supposed offenders. The fact, disclosed by subsequent examination of the municipal registers of slaughtered animals, that three goats had been killed by Hindus on this or the preceding day strengthens the assumption that the offending articles had been carried by the Hindus and dropped when opportunity offered with the express intention of affording foundation to a trumped up charge against the Mahomedans. On this point, however, no proof has been obtained. The Hindus refused to carry out the original programme of their route and deposited the car in the street in front of their temple. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dunsford, personally urged them to fulfil their programme and guaranteed their safe conduct throughout, as they had alleged a fear of being attacked as a pretext for the premature conclusion of their ceremonies.

The following day was to have seen the nocturnal procession of the Mahomedans' tazias, commencing at 9 p.m. and closing after midnight. The Mahomedans, however, presented a petition to the District Magistrate to the effect that, in order to lessen the probabilities of a disturbance, they were willing on this occasion to forego the procession and content themselves with their final day procession on the 7th. The Hindus had closed their shops on the 5th, and from this time to the starting of the Mohurram procession on the 7th most alarming rumours of a concerted attack on the tazias were hourly brought in from different directions by men who had been sent into villages to gather information.

The Hindus had for some days refused to buy milk from the Mahomedan *ghosis*, the *halwai* shops were closed, and much inconvenience was thus caused to residents of the town as well as to passing travellers and visitors. They professed to believe that the milk would be polluted by the introduction of some deleterious or offensive matter. They promised Major Rennick, however, to buy the milk and open their shops, provided the cows were milked in the presence of the halwais. The Mahomedan ghosis willingly agreed to this, and took their cows on the 6th September to the shops, where the Hindus promptly refused to take the milk, and complained that an attempt was being made to force them to do so.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the car of the Jaljhulni procession was still standing in front of the Hindu temple in the main street of the town through which the Mohurram procession had to pass. It was therefore necessary to remove it in order to protect it from injury or insult. Mr. Dunsford desired the bunniahs to remove it, as it obstructed a public thoroughfare. They refused to do so and threatened that there would be bloodshed if it were touched. There was then no alternative but to have it carefully removed to a by-street a few yards off. This was done by four Hindu constables, and a police guard was told off for its protection.

The Mohurram procession started at about 11-30 a.m. and passed over its route more quickly than is usual in order to reach the place where the tazias were to be buried before dusk. All went well till the tazias had been collected on the banks of the tank, where they have always been buried for years past, when numbers of men armed with lathis approached from all sides, springing up from the crops where they had been lurking. Some of those in advance came into collision with the police guarding the tazias and were met with swords and lathis. When the main body of the assailants was on the point of collision with the Mahomedans and the police protecting them, it was obvious that, unless it could be dispersed or checked immediately, bloodshed on a large scale must necessarily ensue, and the Deputy Inspector of Police in charge of the reserve ordered his men to fire on the assailants. The police carbines were loaded with buckshot. No blank cartridge was fired in the first instance. The discharge checked the assailants instantaneously, and they turned and fled. At the time the order to fire was given Major Rennick was about a mile off, endeavouring to disperse and drive out other bodies of men who were lurking in concealment in the neighbouring crops. He had already effected several arrests. The District Superintendent, Mr. Dunsford, was engaged in repulsing an attack made from another direction, and had just succeeded when the discharge was heard. He galloped up and ordered the bugler to sound the "cease firing," and not a shot was fired after the bugle call was sounded. Four men were wounded by buckshot, four by sword-cuts, and five by lathis: one of the latter died the following day. All the men suffering from sword cuts and gun-shot wounds appear to be doing well up to date.

Major Rennick rode up at full speed as soon as he heard the firing and led off a body of police to the town (as it was rumoured that looting had commenced there), and also to make arrangements for protecting the civil station, jail treasury and public offices. Mr. Dunsford remained on the spot for a few minutes and collected the Mahomedans together, directing them to attempt no violence. He then led another party of police through the town, followed by the Mahomedans, who were kept in thorough control by their leaders and behaved very well throughout. The rumour of looting in the town proved false. The Mahomedans passed the houses of the bunniahs, who were the instigators of the attack on their tazias, in an orderly and compact body, and after a few words of exhortation from Mr. Dunsford at the police station, went quietly off to their homes.

Thus ended the Rohtak riots. Seventy-five assailants were taken into custody. For three or four days most alarming rumours prevailed of intended attacks on the civil station, the murder of the European officers, the subsequent massacre of the Mahomedans of Rohtak, and so on. One very current rumour was that the bunniahs had offered Rs. 1,400 for the murder of Mr. Dunsford, and Rs. 1,000 for that of Deputy Inspector Kutabudin of the Rohtak police station. They are, however, both alive still and likely remain so, and it is believed that the rumours were in many instances absolutely without foundation, and in others gross exaggerations. A punitive post, costing over Rs. 6,000, has been proposed for one year, of which by far the larger proportion of the cost should be borne by the bunniahs.

It is currently believed that the majority of the Hindu officials were—*sub rosa*—active supporters and instigators of the riots: but this may be merely one of the many exaggerated rumours which fill the air. Be that as it may, it appears desirable that at least one of the five native magistrates at Rohtak should be a Mahomedan: at present they are all Hindus. Neither native magistrates nor members of the Municipal Committee were of any assistance, either in reporting on the general state of affairs or in attempting to restore the *entente cordiale* which had previously existed between Hindus and Mahomedans.

Great ill-feeling and irritation are still prevalent, and it is most necessary that the approaching Dasehra festival, and in fact all religious processions, should be forbidden at Rohtak until good feeling is sufficiently restored to ensure toleration of each other's proceedings on the part of both sects. If a general prohibition of this nature seems too stringent a measure, licenses should at any rate only be issued to such bodies of influential and responsible individuals as would ensure co-operation in enforcing good behaviour on the part of their co-religionists, and special constables should be sworn in from the same class of people as well as from among those who are most likely to create a disturbance. Though the assault on the 7th September was made almost entirely by Jats from villages, yet it should be remembered that the instigators were mainly bunniahs, and that the unfortunate Jat cultivator is almost entirely in their hands, and is therefore more or less bound to act according to their instructions. The Jat is as a rule ignorant but well disposed. His ignorance renders him liable to be easily worked up by his crafty intellectual superiors on religious matters, and these facts will, it is to be hoped, be borne in mind at the time of awarding punishment to those implicated in the riots.—*Pioneer.*

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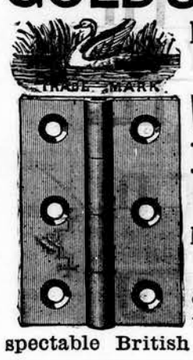

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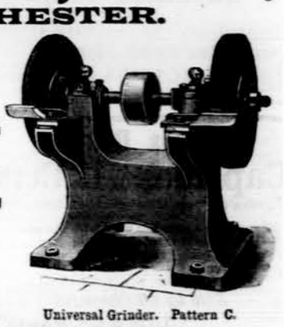

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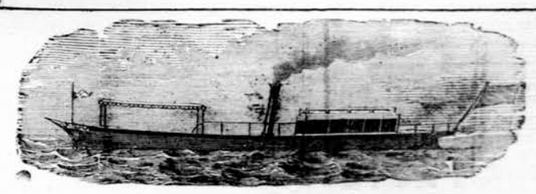

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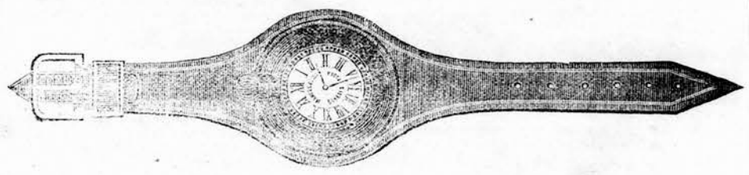

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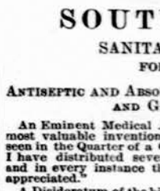

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